

# The Times

XIV<sup>TH</sup> YEAR—36 PAGES.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1895.—TRIPLE SHEET.

PER WEEK, 50c. PER MONTH, \$5.00. FIVE CENTS

## AMUSEMENTS

### New Los Angeles Theater—

C. M. WOOD, Lessee. R. C. WYATT, Manager.  
Four nights and Saturday Matinee, beginning  
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 27.  
**SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.**  
Jacob Litt's Magnificent Production, direct from its phenomenally successful  
engagement at the California Theater, San Francisco.

### "THE WAR OF WEALTH,"

By C. T. Dasey, author of "In Old Kentucky." Admitted to be the most perfect, pic-  
turesque and elaborate production of an American play ever given on the Coast.  
**THIS INCOMPARABLE CAST:**  
Henry Lacy, A. S. Lipman, Frank J. Keenan, Ben Cotton, John B. Maher, Malcolm  
Williams, Fanny McIntyre, Belle Bucklin, Laura Booth, Marion Earle, John T. Burke,  
Fred Jerome and others. Daily People's Comedy.  
Prices—50c, 75c, 1.00 and 1.50. Seats on sale Monday, Nov. 25.

### New Los Angeles Theater—

C. M. WOOD, Lessee. R. C. WYATT, Manager.  
**—THREE NIGHTS ONLY—**Commencing Monday, Dec. 2.  
J. H. HAVERLY'S American-European MINSTRELS, headed by the World's  
Famous Comedians **BILLY RICE—BURT SHEPARD** Favorites.  
A magnificent ensemble of America's highest salaried performers. A company worthy  
the name—A name worthy the company. Personally directed by J. H. HAVERLY.  
Prices—50c, 75c, 1.00. Seats on sale Thursday, Nov. 28.

## ORPHEUM—

8. MAIN ST. BET. FIRST AND SECOND STS.

### Matinee Today—Sunday.

25c to any part of the house; children 10c, any seat.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF THE CELEBRATED VIRTUOSO,

## ☆ Ovide Musin. ☆

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 25TH,

A Congress of World-famous Artists.

## 12—NEW STARS—12.

Leigh Sisters, The celebrated Triby Dancers.  
Four Lancers, Comedy Acrobatic Sketch Artists.  
Ida Howell, Bollicking Singing Comedienne.  
Topack & Steel, Comedy Character Impersonators.  
Lillian Smith, The Shooting Star.  
Williams & Walker, Singers, Comedians and Dancers.  
Orion Trio, Musical Comedy Sketch Artists.

MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Performance every evening, including Sunday. Evening prices—50c and 1.00. Single  
box and loge 1.50. Tel. 1447.

**SPECIAL THANKSGIVING MATINEE NOV. 28.**

## BURBANK THEATER.

Tonight, LAST PRESENTATION.

## ☆ "THE ARABIAN NIGHTS." ☆

Tomorrow evening—Boucault's witty comedy, "THE JILT."

## HAZARD'S PAVILION.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 26th, at 2:45 p.m.

### First Grand Concert

## BLANCHARD-FITZGERALD CONCERT BAND,

LARGEST BAND EVER ORGANIZED ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

GEORGE CANN, Director. 40 MUSICIANS. 40 MUSICIANS. 40 MUSICIANS.

25 cents admission.

NO RESERVED SEATS! NO RESERVED SEATS! 1800 complimentary tickets  
have been issued to members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Press for the  
first concert to be given by the largest and best band ever organized on the Pacific  
Coast. Tickets may be purchased at the  
BLANCHARD-FITZGERALD MUSIC CO.

## RAYMOND PARK.

(Site of Raymond Hotel)

## Grand Concert

TODAY, 2 P.M.

### DOUGLAS MILITARY BAND

Refreshments. Admission 10c.  
PASADENA ELECTRIC CARS take you to the gate.

## BARTLETT'S MUSIC HALL—

—108 N. SPRING ST.

First Annual Fall Exhibition of Paintings.

Society of Fine Arts of Southern California,

NOVEMBER 25 to DECEMBER 7.

Open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and 7 to 10 p.m. ADMISSION 25c

## NEW TURN VEREIN HALL,

### CHARITY BALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26.

Tickets for sale at Blanchard-Fitzgerald Music Co.'s, 113-115 1/2 South Spring st., after  
November 15. Under the auspices of the Assistance League.

## MISCELLANEOUS—

### AROUND THIS WORLD—

☆ \$12.00 ☆

LOS ANGELES TO SAN DIEGO AND RETURN.  
AROUND THE KITE SHAPED TRACK.  
LOS ANGELES TO SANTA MONICA AND RETURN.  
LOS ANGELES TO REDONDO BEACH AND RETURN.

THESE TRIPS INCLUDE

SAN DIEGO

AND

CORONADO

BEACH.

AND ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The One Ticket Covers Them All.

It is Good For Three Months.

It Allows STOP-OVER Anywhere.

Ticket Office, 129 North Spring Street and La Grande Station.

WHAT ELSE IS THERE?

### TAKE THE BABIES TO THE SEASHORE AND LET

die in the ocean or the big warm plunge. Santa Monica is pleasantly cool during  
the day and the weather is warm enough and the water at low tide in  
the afternoon is fine. Take the 1:10 train from Los Angeles, spend two hours at  
the North Beach Bath house and return at 4:30. Baths 25c.

### AREND ORCHESTRA—

REORGANIZED. BEST MUSICIANS AND LATEST MUSIC.  
Office and Residence, The Orland, 311 West Third St.

## THE MORNING'S NEWS

### The Times

Associated Press Reports Briefed.

THE CITY—Pages 11, 12, 28, 30, 31, 32.

C. E. Mayne sentenced to twenty-five  
years in the penitentiary....Some  
lively experiences with burglars....  
Knights of Pythias establish a mili-  
tary branch....A Supreme Court opin-  
ion reversing a Superior Court de-  
cision....Highland Park people ob-  
jecting to a saloon....Hayes sent to  
prison for two years for raising a  
bill....Attempt to buy a husband for  
the Johns girl....Last day of the bi-  
cycle races....Opening of the Art Ex-  
hibition....Death of Sharp's poor little  
victim....Bicycle rider broke a collar-  
bone.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Page 35.

A bark from Antwerp at Port Los  
Angeles....Inter-collegiate football at  
Pomona....A San Bernardino man  
prosecuted for driving across a bridge  
faster than a walk....Mrs. Shipton  
located at Tia Juana....Lively divorce  
case at Ventura....Santa Paula has a  
military fair....Barbecue tendered a  
Ventura Judge....Santa Barbara will  
have field sports on Thanksgiving  
day....Pasadena girl terribly bitten by  
a vicious dog.

PACIFIC COAST—Page 1, 3.

San Francisco's big bubble blasted—  
Inside facts of that convention  
boom....A gigantic fight against the  
Sugar Trust to be undertaken by the  
Hawaiian planters....John D. Rockefeller  
to be asked to head a new syndicate....  
A steamer robbed by a high-  
wayman who gives up a stage....A  
Sacramento street-car held up....The  
cold wave on the Coast....A fancy-  
goods firm in financial difficulties....  
Change of post surgeons at San Fran-  
cisco....Suicide of an Arizona saloon-  
man....Horseflesh sold for food at San  
Francisco....To be a common drunk is  
not against the law....The California  
wine product....Henry Miller  
agrees to a division of the Miller-Lux  
property....A young woman from Los  
Angeles missing at Santa Rosa.

GENERAL EASTERN—Page 1, 2, 3.

E. Bancroft, claiming to be from Los  
Angeles, is shot four times at Charle-  
ston, W. Va....Lillian Russell said to  
be after a new husband—She denies it....  
A new explanation of Senator  
Sherman's defeat as Presidential candi-  
date....Hanson defeats Bueber in the  
last of the scull races....Pennsylvania  
beats Harvard, and Yale beats Prince-  
ton in two hotly-contested games....  
Big shipment of gold from New  
York....The National Educational As-  
sociation chooses Boston first for its  
place of meeting, then changes to Buf-  
falo.

BY CABLE—Page 1, 2.

A talk with Foreign Minister Tewfik  
Pasha—He suggests that the mis-  
sionaries take a change of venue tem-  
porarily—The powers still powwow-  
ing....Designer Watson will not come  
over to testify as to the Dönraffen  
charges....The Emperor of Germany  
and his Cabinet do not agree as to the  
prosecution of military trials....The  
weekly London cable letter.

AT LARGES—Page 1, 2, 3.

Dispatches were also received from  
Chicago, New York, Washington, Den-  
ver, San Francisco, St. Louis, London,  
Carson, Nev.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Redding,  
Cal.; Sonora, Lexington, and other  
places.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL—Page 34.

The New York stock market dull  
and irregular....Petroleum steady....  
Condition of New York banks....The  
callboard sales....Weekly bank state-  
ment....Wheat quiet at Liverpool....  
The local and San Francisco markets.

WEATHER FORECAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—For  
Southern California: Generally fair;  
stationary temperature; light northerly  
winds.

## FOUR BULLETS IN HIM.

SHOOTING OF E. BANCROFT AT  
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

He Claimed to Represent a Los An-  
geles Concern—Ran Up Against a  
Local Agent—The Wounded  
Man Supposed to Have Been One  
of Barnum's Lion-tamers.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES.)  
CHARLESTON (W. Va.), Nov. 23.—A  
man, calling himself E. Bancroft, rep-  
resenting the California Sherbet Com-  
pany of Los Angeles, was probably  
fatally shot by John K. Dietz this morn-  
ing. Dietz is local agent for the com-  
pany here. Five shots were fired, four  
taking effect.

It is said that Bancroft is best known  
as "Red" Morgan, who was with Bar-  
num's circus as a lion-tamer and is an  
all-around confidence man, who has  
traveled under various aliases. He  
came from Zanesville, O., and served  
with Dietz in the same company during  
the war. Dietz claims his real name is  
Castle. He is lying at the city hospi-  
tal in a critical condition. Dietz re-  
sponded to the officers.

Their Relations are Strained.  
LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Lima,  
Peru, says the relations between President  
Piérola and Congress are strained. The  
deputies proposed numerous reforms, the  
question of the revenue of the convents be-  
ing one of the subjects under discussion.  
The church party became alarmed, and  
many of the members of the political orga-  
nization attacked the members of the House  
of Representatives as they were leaving the  
government building. The vote of censure  
passed by Congress was, it is claimed, be-  
cause of the neglect of the government to  
provide protection for the deputies engaged  
in the discharge of their duties.

## TEWFIK PASHA

### Discusses the Outlook

in Turkey.

He Suggests a Vacation for

Missionaries.

Lays the Blame for All the Dis-

turbances on the

Armenians.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23, via  
Sofia, Bulgaria.—(By Atlantic Cable,  
Associated Press Copyright, 1895.) The  
Sultan has not yet authorized the pas-  
sage of the Dardanelles by the extra  
guardships asked for by the representa-  
tives here of Great Britain, Italy, Aus-  
tria and Russia. This is causing more  
trouble, as the powers insist that the  
extra gunboats are absolutely neces-  
sary for the protection of the foreign  
population here.

A representative of the Associated  
Press had an interview today on the  
political situation with Tewfik Pasha,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs. Tewfik  
Pasha assured the correspondent that  
everything possible was being done for  
the protection of the American and  
other missionaries in Asia Minor, and  
that those who were desirous of leav-  
ing the interior could do so under es-  
cort. In view of the disturbed state of  
the country, the Minister for Foreign  
Affairs suggested that perhaps this  
would be the best course to adopt for  
the present, and that the work of the  
missionaries could be resumed later.

The Minister, however, said that the latest  
news from the provinces was much more  
satisfying than it had been for some  
time. He added that the government  
was prepared to receive the Armenian  
refugees, and that the arrival of the  
troops, order was being  
restored, and the Armenians were not  
being severely treated. Continuing,  
Tewfik Pasha said that the govern-  
ment was determined to maintain the  
peace in the vilayets of Erzer-  
oum and Adana, and that the inhabi-  
tants of the district of Payas, from  
which place disturbances have been  
announced, have been pacified.

Referring to the measures made by  
the government with a view of bring-  
ing about the restoration of order in  
Asia Minor, the Minister said he had  
no doubt the reforms would be strictly  
carried out and that the government  
was actively prosecuting its labors and  
that the commission had already selected  
the officials who were to be appointed  
to supervise the reforms. He added  
that the commission would be able to  
complete the restoration of order in Asia  
Minor. He said the commission ap-  
pointed to supervise the reforms was  
actively prosecuting its labors and that  
the commission had already selected  
the officials who were to be appointed  
to supervise the reforms.

As the cause of the disturbance,  
Tewfik Pasha expressed the opinion  
that there was no possibility of doubt-  
ing they were caused by the revolu-  
tionary committees of the Armenians  
who had for a long time past been stir-  
ring up agents to Asia Minor stirring  
the inhabitants against the authority of  
the Sultan and his government. He  
added that the government was deter-  
mined to arrest the murderers and  
were fired upon.

Referring to the recent news, and the  
police made a second and more success-  
ful attempt to arrest those who were  
implicated in the murder, and the as-  
sault upon the Armenians. He added  
that the government was determined to  
resist desperately and a serious at-  
tack was the result, during which six  
Armenians were killed and about a  
dozen were wounded. Some time later  
the story was read by the Americans,  
and when it reached Constantinople  
the Armenians in the blood of  
about 300 Armenians in a massacre  
which was the result of the Armenian  
rebels. He added that the Armenians  
usually decorate their altars.

As to the prospect of European inter-  
vention in Turkey, Tewfik Pasha could  
only say that he saw no probability of  
such a step being necessary, and that the  
Sultan, he added, was assured that the  
Sultan was in earnest in doing every-  
thing possible to restore order in Asia  
Minor and that he was preparing to  
do anything which would in any way  
hamper his efforts in this direction.

One of the great difficulties experi-  
enced by the government, said the Pa-  
sha, in restoring order in the troubled  
districts, was the trouble they were  
having in calling out the reserves. The  
government's efforts were also hindered  
by the state of Turkish finances and by  
the large sums it was necessary to bor-  
row in order to provide for the armies  
and equipping of the soldiers to be sent  
to the troubled districts.

In conclusion, Tewfik Pasha asserted  
that all the tales of horrors coming  
from Armenia and elsewhere should be  
taken with considerable amount of  
suspicion, as they were either wholly man-  
ufactured by the Armenians or else so  
strongly colored them as to be no  
longer recognized even by their coun-  
tymen.

Representatives of the powers had been  
held at the official residence of French  
Ambassador Cambon, and, although  
nothing is definitely known concern-  
ing what transpired, it can be stated  
with authority that the situation is still  
causing the most grave anxiety to the  
diplomats. The impression is prevailing  
that the embassies, however, that the Porte  
will acquiesce to the demand of the  
powers for extra guardships, but the  
ambassadors fear that the pacification  
of the disturbed provinces will be an  
extremely difficult task, owing to the  
probability that the measures adopted  
or to be adopted will be of impar-  
tial nature; that the Muslims will be  
favored by the Turkish officials and  
that the Christians will be repressed.

Owing to the fact that the police  
have discovered a number of revolu-  
tionary placards posted in the Psam-  
asia quarter of Stamboul, the Armenian  
shops there have been closed and ex-  
tra precautions to prevent trouble are  
being taken. Several arrests have al-

## THE APOTHEOSIS OF DEBS.



How can lawless people hope for the realization of such a fool idea?

## SHE'S GOT 'EM AGAIN.

LILLIAN RUSSELL IS BOOKED FOR  
ANOTHER HUSBAND.

Dame Grandy Persists in Giving the  
Fair Singer a New Spouse in the  
Person of Richie Ling—All Be-  
cause of Wheels.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES.)

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—(Special Dis-  
patch.) They say in theatrical circles  
that Lillian Russell-Braham-Solomon-  
Perugini is about to take an-  
other plunge into matrimony. The  
happy man is said to be the robust  
tenor, Richie Ling. He has been with  
the Lillian Russell company for two  
seasons, and, during the recent months  
has been assiduous in his devotion to  
Miss Russell.

When Lillian wanted to ride a bicycle,  
forthwith went Richie and learned to  
ride as well. In every town where  
weather would permit, Lillian and her  
tenor have been going wheeling on their  
bicycles. Miss Russell and Ling always  
stop at the same hotel. Ling, when told  
tonight by a reporter that he was billed  
in popular mind to become successor of  
Messrs. Braham, Solomon, and Perugini,  
flushed scarlet and said:

"The idea is absurd. It is news to  
own whose Russell and myself have  
never discussed the subject in any way.  
We are simply professionally associated  
in the same company and only as mem-  
bers of any company are. It is true  
we go bicycle riding together, but we  
go with others in the company who  
ride with us. Because it's the talk in  
newspaper circles that Miss Russell  
and I are engaged, it does not follow  
that we are."

A note was sent to Miss Russell, giv-  
ing the rumor in a few words, and ask-  
ing what she thought about it. She gave  
the reply that it was "absolutely  
untrue and perfectly ridiculous."

## PAPERS CONSOLIDATE.

The Evening Press and Journal of  
Chicago Now One.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—When the Even-  
ing Press Company was organized by  
George J. Booth, who purchased the  
Evening Mail and started the Evening  
Press, there began in Chicago a new  
era in newspaperdom, for the paper en-  
joyed an unusual prosperity. The con-  
solidation with the Journal adds all  
that was good and most respected in  
the oldest paper in the city. The Press  
company, capitalized at \$500,000, John  
R. Wilson, its proprietor, and James  
E. Scripps, Detroit becoming stock-  
holders with Booth.

The consolidated paper will be issued  
Monday afternoon, and it is promised  
that the readers of the former separate  
papers will be the gainers in every  
way. It is understood that the entire  
staff of both papers will be retained,  
except in a very few instances. If so,  
the paper will have one of the largest  
corps of workers of any afternoon pa-  
per in the United States. For the pres-  
ent the names of both papers will be  
used, the heading presenting the evi-  
dence of consolidation thus: "The Chi-  
cago Evening Journal" in the first line  
and "The Evening Press" in the second.

The Journal used the Associated  
Press report and the Press that of the  
United Press. In the words of Booth:  
"The consolidation will utilize to the  
fullest extent the matchless service of  
the Associated Press, supplemented with  
a comprehensive special service." So  
the United Press loses another paper in  
Chicago.

## They Hanged Jack Yarborough.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS (Miss.), Nov. 23.

Tonight, on the arrival of the train  
from Brookhaven, a detachment of  
numbering about two hundred from  
Hopewell neighborhood, fully armed,  
took off Jack Yarborough, the noted  
criminal and hung him to a tree. Yar-  
borough had been convicted in Lincoln  
county of the murder of Josie Davis  
and sentenced to the penitentiary for  
life. He was in charge of an officer en  
route to the State's prison when inter-  
cepted by the mob.

## Big Fire at Alexandria, Ind.

ELWOOD (Ind.), Nov. 24.—A big fire is  
raging at Alexandria, in close proximi-  
ty to the Union Valley steel plant,  
which is now believed to be safe. The  
loss is heavy, but no figures are given.  
The hotel and saloon are now burning.

## FRISCO'S FAKE

### Inside Facts About that

Convention.

She Has No Expectation of Get-

ting the Prize.

Her Claims to be Considered as

in the Race are All

Buncombe.

Joe Manley Was Just Giving Her a

Little "Fill"-Pride Impels Her

to Keep Up the Bluff-Cogent

Reasoning.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—(Special  
Dispatch.) Since the visit of Joseph H.  
Manley to San Francisco early this  
month, it is probable that very few  
Republican leaders here have much con-  
fidence in securing the national conven-  
tion for San Francisco. Manley had been  
interviewed on the way out here, and  
had said that he practically had enough  
votes to assure success for California.  
He still continued this bluff when he  
arrived, but at a private conference held  
after he reached here he was quickly  
asked to make a show-down, and the  
result was that he could only name five  
States and Territories that were sure  
to vote for San Francisco as the con-  
vention city. They were California,  
Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Ariz-  
ona. He was not even sure of New  
Mexico, Wyoming or Utah.

There was huge disgust among promi-  
nent Californians when they learned  
how matters stood, but they had al-  
ready gone too far to draw back, even  
if pride had not prevented. So they  
went on with the force of calling for  
subscriptions and heading meetings.  
Manley tried to show that between the  
intrigues and bad blood aroused by the  
fight between Chicago and Pittsburgh,  
San Francisco would come in as a dark  
horse and win, but Manley did not  
reckon with New York, which has kept  
quiet, but is eager for the convention,  
and will probably get it if Platt gives  
his mind to the work for his own town  
and placates Quay by an important con-  
cession to Pennsylvania.

Eastern politicians who have come  
out here recently put their fingers on  
the vital points of California's claim  
to the convention, and that is the great  
difference of time between the East  
and the West. It would be absurd to hold  
no night sessions, yet, if night sessions  
were held, Eastern politicians would  
never know what California's claims  
were, and they would not be able to  
sit up all night to get reports from the  
wire. No New York newspaper, unless  
it got out extra editions in forenoon,  
could give any report of the proceed-  
ings after 9 o'clock, San Francisco time.  
As all communications cease at midnight  
and after, the absurdity of trying to  
give a report to the East is evident.

Superintendent Jaynes of the Western  
Union put this thing very fairly when  
he said the big newspapers could not  
expect to cover the convention out here  
as they would cover one at Chicago or  
Pittsburgh, because twelve or fourteen  
through wires was all the company  
could surrender to this business, and of  
these, one-half would be monopolized  
by the messages of leading candidates.  
The superintendent of the Postal tele-  
graph about furnishing all the facilities  
that would be demanded, but his company  
has not one-quarter of the wires pos-  
sessed by the Western Union; so he  
was simply "talking through his hat."

Another weighty argument against  
San Francisco is that the prominent  
candidates could not bring out their  
crowds of shouters that are very useful  
at times in turning the tide of popular  
enthusiasm. These men would have to  
be left at home, as the sub-treasures  
would bankrupt a candidate, unless he  
was a millionaire.

California will get some advertising  
from her claims as a convention city;  
Eastern politicians will admire her  
nerve and wit, no one who knows the  
inside of this business expects that she  
will get the convention.

## GOLD IN DEMAND.

A Remarkable Circular Issued by

Secretary Carlisle.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Secretary  
Carlisle, in a circular letter sent to the  
United States sub-treasurers this after-  
noon, instructed them hereafter to re-  
ceive gold coin in sums of \$200 and  
multiples thereof, and to pay express  
charges on the gold, and also on the  
currency returned in exchange therefor.  
He also instructed the sub-treasurers  
to receive light-weight gold coin and to  
ascertain the exact value of such coin  
and pay for it at face value, less 4 cents  
for each Troy grain such coins are  
found to be below standard weight.

This is believed to be the second time  
in the history of the government that it  
has paid express charges both on the  
gold received and on the currency re-  
turned therefor. The only exception, it  
is said, was in 1893, when it was done  
on the instructions of the Secretary's  
letter of instruction to sub-treasurers  
regarding light-weight coin is as follows:  
"Department instructions of July 19  
and August 25, 1893, requiring you to  
reject and place a distinguishing mark  
on all gold coins presented to your de-  
pository for deposit where found below  
the standard weight. These coins may  
be modified as to instruct you, when  
required, to accept all such coins at a  
valuation in proportion to their actual  
weight at such valuation to be deter-  
mined by deducting from nominal value  
4 cents for each grain Troy weight  
found below the standard weight of  
each piece. All light-weight pieces thus  
received by you to be held in the cash  
at your office separate from full-weight  
coins and each bag of such coins to be  
plainly marked with the amount of  
the face and actual value of contents.  
If the depositor should prefer to have  
the pieces that are found to be below  
the least current weight, returned to



























**TO LET—** **Furnished Houses**

dena, new 9-room house, com  
nished; electric lights, porcelain

**TO LET - A SINGLE GENTLEMAN** desiring to reside with a wife and two children in a respectable couple for board only; situated in South Pasadena, close to railroad. Address BOX 33, South Pasadena. 24

**TO LET - 1023 INGRAMHAM ST. 9 ROOMS** and bath, gas and sewer, partly furnished; \$45 per month; 2-year lease. Get keys of owner, F. W. KING, 164 N. Los Angeles st. 25

**TO LET - WELL FURNISHED 10-ROOM** house and large grounds, 249 Hamilton st.; rent \$50 per month with water. BARR & CLAY REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 24

**TO LET - AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN** house of 7 rooms; bath, range, heater, com-

**TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 ROOMS**  
and bath, completely furnished, on  
grounds; #408. "B" LAND OFFICE, basement.  
L. A. National Bank. 24

**TO LET — FURNISHED: A LARGE 10-**  
room house on corner lot in Bonnie Brae  
tract, near Westlake Park. 'M' KOON &  
YORKMAN, 234 W. First st. 24

**TO LET—PART OF PLEASANT FURNISHED**  
house; all modern conveniences; located  
on 84th and Pacific Electric line. Address L. 84  
times office. 24

**TO LET—BY DEC. 1, BY OWNER, A NEW**  
1-3222 house, completely furnished; location

unsurpassed. Call or address B. W., room 24	24
TO LET — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 5-room cottage on electric car line. Inquire of C. H. WEDGWOOD, architect, room 232, Siltson Block.	24
TO LET—AT SANTA MONICA, 5-ROOM cottage, nicely furnished, including piano and sewing machine. Address 322 W. 32d st. Los Angeles.	24
TO LET — 30 FURNISHED HOUSES, All prices, from a \$25 cottage to a \$300 man. sion. J. C. OLIVER & CO., 229 W. Second st.	24
TO LET—A 6-ROOM, NEWLY FURNISHED	24

outside, decorated flat, \$22, water included.  
Main st. MATTHEW, owner, 911 S. Hill. 12

TO LET - ATTRACTIVE HOME, HAND-  
somely furnished, 8 rooms and bath; lawn  
and garden. Stable. 224 S. OLIVE. 24

TO LET - FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 ROOMS  
bath, hot water, place, etc.; near electric  
car. E. W. REID, 126 W. First st. 25

TO LET - COTTAGE OF 2 ROOMS, FUR-  
nished complete for housekeeping. Apply  
today. 930 S. FLOWER. 26

TO LET - A LARGE LIST OF FURNISHE  
houses in all parts of the city. CREASIN  
GER, 116 S. Broadway. 26

TO LET - 7-ROOM SUNNY FLAT, COM-  
plete. 24

TO LET—A HANDSOME, 8-ROOM RES-  
dence, furnished, with piano; rent \$50. 13  
S. Broadway. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM, SUNNY  
low rent; refined Spanish family. 646 E.  
HILL ST. 24

TO LET—ELEGANT FURNISHED 4-ROOM  
cottage and bath. 215 S. HILL ST. 24

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED MODERN  
cottage, barn. 231 S. LOS ANGELES. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, FIVE  
rooms and bath. 723 GRAND AVE. 24

TO LET—A COTTAGE OF 3 ROOMS, FU-

**MONEY TO LOAN—**  
**NATIONAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT**  
—COMPANY—  
Loans money in any amounts on all kinds of collateral security, jewelry, diamonds, furs, skins, pianos, iron and steel safes, professional libraries, lodging-house hotel and private household furniture, merchandise, etc. Also in diamonds, stocks, mortgages, low interest; money quickly; business strictly confidential.

**UNION LOAN COMPANY.**  
STIMSON BLOCK.  
Loans money on all kinds of collateral such as jewelry, watches, diamonds, sealings and furniture, also on real estate, pianos, automobiles, boats, etc. on mortgages without removal; also on bonds, at or business confidential; private office for disbursements 112, 1st floor, Stimson Block, rooms 111 and 112, first floor, Stimson Block.

**PACIFIC LOAN COMPANY LOANS IN A**  
amounts on all kinds of collateral such as diamonds, jewelry and sealings; also pianos, furniture and household goods; also boats, automobiles, boats, etc. on mortgages without removal; also on bonds, at or business confidential; private office for disbursements 112, 1st floor, Stimson Block.

out removal; partial payments received; money quick; business confidential; price office for ladies. W. E. DE GROOT, n. e. agent, 227 W. Second St., San Francisco.

**THE GERMAN SAVING AND LOAN** society of San Francisco will make loans improved city and country property.

On loans of \$500 and under, certificates of title from the Title Insurance and Trust Co. will be accepted, and the expense on such loans very small. Building loans a specialty. Apply to R. G. LUNT, agent, 227 W. Second St., San Francisco.

**TO LOAN — MONEY TO LOAN ON** improved city property. NEWKIRK & W.

DEN, 328 S. Broadway.

**MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR COUNTY**  
real estate; lowest rates; personal note  
security, warrants; discount mortgage  
any negotiable papers. For sale, first-  
mortgage mortgages, interest 6 per cent.  
JOHN L. FAYROU, 226 W. First.

**TO LOAN—LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.**  
G. TALCOTT, 438 Bradbury Block. M  
loaned on bonds and negotiable securi-  
ties to suit, rates reasonable; time cash  
advances; warrants against city and county  
chases.

**MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,**  
jewelry, pianos, sealskins, warehouses

AND  
224  
keeps live stock, carriages, bicycles  
claims of collateral security; oldest in  
established 1855; 155 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—\$500 OR MORE; CAN BE  
paid in monthly installments \$13 on each  
or in the regular way. ALLISON BARR  
123 S. Broadway; office hours 12:30 to 3:30.

TO LOAN—I AM PREPARED TO MAKE  
loans of any size at low market rates  
on gold, silver, or government bonds. S. S.  
DICKINSON, 147 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—POINDEKSTER & WADSWORTH  
305 W. Second, lend at lowest market  
on good real estate. If you need money

TO LOAN—AN UNLIMITED AMOUNT  
LOANS of \$5000 or less; no commissions;

RES  
York  
24

VIC-  
Broad-

LOBE  
liding.

NTH.  
24

FUL-  
26

RSANT

expense. SECURITY LOAN AND TR  
Co., 223 S. Spring st.

TO LOAN — \$100,000 TO LOAN ON IN  
present at: 100 West WILM  
STROEN, 223 W. Fourth st., Chamb  
Commerce building.

TO LOAN — \$300 and \$500 ON IMPR  
city property; reasonable rates. J. FL  
NOY, real estate and financial ag  
Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.  
L. A. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE  
224 S. Broadway

A BARREL OF MONEY TO LOAN ON  
monds, pianos, real estate and all fir  
security. CREASINGER, 116 S. Broad

26  
HEAP.  
20  
OLIVE  
24

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT.  
able in installments. Renters' Co-op-  
erative Loan Co., 535 Stimson Bldg.

TO LOAN—MONEY AT 6 PER CENT.  
payable in monthly installments. Age  
F. GRANGER, 203 Stimson Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT  
reasonable rates. Inquire WM. F. B.  
SHELL, 107 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$20 TO \$100,000 on  
first-class collateral. Inquire J. LEE A. MC  
NELL, 113 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—W  
MER & HARRIS, attorneys-at-law, Tri-  
ple Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD FIRST-C

re estate. E. A. MILLER, 237 W. P  
TO LOAN - MONEY ON INSIDE PR  
ty. 438 BRADBURY BLOCK.  
TO LOAN - P. FERGUSON, 80  
ple Block.

**STOCKS BONDS AND MORTG.**

**FOR SALE - POINDEXTER & WADSW**  
broken. 305 W. Second at buy  
stocks and bonds and lend money on  
rate at lowest market rates. Call on

**WANTED - COMPETENT GIRL FOR**  
cral housework, at 106 S. ORANGE

WEST  
ing. 24



# LINERS

**LIVE STOCK FOR SALE.**  
And features to let.  
FOR SALE—AT THE BLUE FRONT BARN, cor. Third and Los Angeles sts.; just arrived from the north, fine carload of horses, mostly heavy, from 1000 to 1500 lbs. each, well matched teams and single drivers, every horse guaranteed as represented.  
JOHN McPHERSON.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED AT CALIFORNIA Stock Yards, No. 24 S. Los Angeles st., the finest carload of driving horses, mostly purpose horses ever brought to the city, and you know who you are dealing with when you hear the name of ALLEN & BROS., 24 S. Los Angeles st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE: A 40-ACRE ranch near Norwalk, partly improved, with walnut trees, arcesian well, etc. Call on N. F. CONNERY, attorney-at-law, room 21, California bank building.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH 4-YEAR-OLD family and road horse, superior in breeding and style; for sale cheap, on exchange for fine single buggy and harness, 105 W. THIRD ST.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF HARNESS; our own make, no factory goods; we have a large line of horse harness, cheap; every horse guaranteed. Call 107 N. W. F. MANN.

FOR SALE—FROM 1 TO 20 COWS, SOME very high-grade Jerseys; would be No. 1 family cows, some of the best of the breed; J. WILDAVIN, 2 miles southwest of University.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR A GOOD work horse, or a family horse, a perfect animal, for FLEMING, 24 S. Los Angeles st., cor. 157.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ONE HEAVY and one light delivery wagon, one heavy and one light horse, one 7-horse team, one right steam boiler, complete. 717 COLLEGE ST.

FOR SALE—\$100; THAT FINE YOUNG mare, American driver and family horse, saddle horse; also pinto and harness, BELLEVILLE STABLES, Pearl and Sixth.

FOR SALE—YOUNG FRIESIAN REGISTERED A. J. C. Jersey cow, descendant of Ida of St. Lambert, Stoke Potts, Matilda, Fourie, E. C. Cross, and other famous animals. H. H. BIXBY, 147 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—150 HGS. IN LOTS TO SUIT, all ages, from 1000 to 1500 lbs. each, a fine Berkshire boar, am selling out. D. W. McGARREY, 227 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—A 4-YEAR-OLD AND 3-YEAR-OLD, dam, Bond Lily, record 2:20; sire by Ashwood; owner in East. See WM. L. COX, Temple block, 100 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 1 BROWN MARE, gentle for city or delivery. THOMAS LLOYD, corner 7th st. and Wesley ave., near University.

FOR SALE—AT 115 N. LOS ANGELES ST., 20 head of draft and driving horses, all well broken, brought from Italy country. FELIX CARDINAL.

FOR SALE—1 SPAN OF LARGE MULES, one 4-year-old, one 3-year-old, perfect animals, single drivers, gentle for city. 210 W. FOURTH ST.

FOR SALE—EXTRA FINE SPAN OF FINE mares; Hambletonian stock; 3-minute trot; apply 500. Apply to OWNER, 1213 Mission st.

FOR SALE—A FEW FINE HORSES that must be sold; come and see them. J. F. LAMORRE, S.E. corner Second and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HEAD OF GOOD, GENTLE work and driving horse, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35; mare for lady, \$50. 111 WINSTON ST.

FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE HOGS, REGISTERED stock, at reasonable prices. ALLEN BROS., Arlington, Riverside county.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, PONY, HARNESS and dogcart; handsome turnout, in perfect order. Apply at 314 S. Grand st. to DAVID REQUENA.

FOR SALE—\$100; A BEAUTIFUL SHETLAND pony, cart and harness. 1128 CLINTON AVE., corner Howard.

FOR SALE—100 FINE DRAFT AND CARRIAGE horses, all well broken, from Italy country. FELIX CARDINAL, city, cor. Sixth and Spring.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN A FIRST-class work horse, perfect animal, \$50. 608 SAN PEDRO ST.

FOR SALE—FRESH 4-GALLON A. J. C. Jersey cow, R. MATTHIAS, Figueroa st. 1/4 mile south of Union st. and 1/4 mile west of 12th st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, HORSE, buggy and harness, trade or cash. JAS. REAR, 124 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—A YEAR-OLD, SAFE, GENTLE, trusty bay horse, \$45. 729 S. BURLINGTON AVE.

FOR SALE—FINE YOUNG COW with butter calf, from Italy country. COBBURN and 2157 STS.

FOR SALE—2 GOOD RHETLAND PONIES; saddle and harness, single, lighter. REQUENA.

FOR SALE—TO LET, SADDLE HORSE, or horse and buggy several times a week. 820 HILL ST.

FOR SALE—JUMP-SEAT SURREY, HORSE, harness and saddle, very cheap. 121 W. JEFFERSON.

FOR SALE—DAY PAID, WEIGHT 1200; also buggy and harness. Apply 1524 BELLEVUE AVE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, NICE YOUNG MARE, buggy and harness, \$50. 50 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

FOR SALE—FRESH 4-GALLON GRABER Jersey cow, CENTRAL AVE. and E. JEFFERSON.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FRESH FAMILY cow, Virgil and Ward sts. WM. F. MARTIN.

FOR SALE—GOOD-PAYING MILK ROUTE and 2 good cows. Address L. box 15, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—2 THOROUGHBRED PIG dogs 6 weeks old, Inquire 1200 W. SEVENTH.

FOR SALE—TWO FRESH COWS; LARGE milkers and gentle. 206 E. 30TH ST., near Main.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, SINGLE driving rig, horse gentle. 527 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE—2 FRESH COWS, ONE FOUR-year-old, one 3-year-old, \$10. 111 HILL ST.

FOR SALE—FRESH COWS AND FEAT land to rent. 151 BLOOM ST. L. A.

FOR SALE—A PAIR WELL-MATCHED "cream-colored" horses, \$100. 253 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE—GOOD JERSEY FAMILY COW, young, cheap. 646 N. HILL ST.

FOR SALE—SORREL MARE, 4-YEAR-old colt, \$30. PICO STABLES.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED JERSEY cow, \$10. 253 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE—433 BUYS A FINE FAMILY horse. 1663 W. FIRST ST.

FOR SALE—BUFF LEOPARDS, VERY fine. 1118 INGRAM ST.

# MONEY WANTED

WANTED—PARTNER TO JOIN the undersigned in forming a corporation or co-partnership to work a water development, already advanced beyond the experimental stage to the extent that no cash will be required at present, beyond the value of water already in sight. Nor is it probable that the required expenditure of money will ever exceed the value of the water developed, at such expenditure. The development is adjacent to an unlimited amount of dry land, that with water will be as valuable as any land in Southern California. Address M. box 72, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—\$1000 AT 3 PER CENT. NET; this is a building lot of property; \$4000. WALTER E. BROWN, 205 W. Third st. TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY property, bringing income, and on good improved Pasadena property; also have several applications for loans on good improved ranch property. See BRYANT BROS., 211 W. First st.

WANTED—YOUNG, STRONG, GENTLE mule, well broken to farm work; must weigh not less than 1000 lbs.; do not apply unless you can deliver the mule at address THOMAS DEUS LOWE, Alhambra, Cal.

WANTED—\$1000 ON A BRICK BLOCK C. CROOK, 100 S. Broadway.

WANTED—TO SELL, SOME FIRST MORTGAGE, 100 S. Broadway.

WANTED—TO BORROW \$1000; WILL GIVE good security and good bond for 1 year for person as interest. Address M. box 18, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—\$2000 ON CHOICEST improved ranch property. Address M. box 18, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—\$2000 ON GILT-EDGED COUNTRY ranch security. Address L. box 9, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—LOAN, \$500; gilt-edge; W. Sevensh st. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 100 Broadway.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, \$2000; good city, address, M. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

# SERIOUS FRICTION.

THE GERMAN CABINET RUMS UP AGAINST WILLIAM.

Proposed reforms in the method of proceeding in military trials cause trouble.

The Emperor insists that such hearings shall not be conducted openly.

Punishment of Army Officers for Abusing Soldiers—Legislation Before the Reichstag.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—(By Atlantic Cable, Associated Press Copyright, 1895.)

The proposed reform in the procedure of military trials in Germany promises to cause the most serious friction between the Emperor and the Cabinet.

The Minister for War, Gen. von Schellern, publicly declared in the Reichstag last night that unless he won his majority over to his views of the propriety of publicity in all military trials for ordinary offenses, he would resign, and the Chancellor, Prince von Bismarck, has made a similar declaration in public.

Emperor William, however, will not hear of public trials of such cases, fearing that they will often furnish the Socialists facts and arguments which will be unscrupulously used, and which will be serious detriment to military discipline and the general efficiency of the army.

In this view the Emperor is upheld by Herr von Koller, Russian Minister, the Interior, and other influential men of his entourage. Hence friction is certain to arise, especially as the Minister of War insists upon introducing a bill to reform military trials at the coming session of the Reichstag. The matter has been discussed in the Reichstag, and the Emperor has been heard during the past fortnight.

Another bill which will be introduced shortly, that of the Reichstag, provides for an increase of sugar-export bounties from 14 marks to 4 marks, which is a sop to the Agrarians. The new sugar bounty is a measure of stringency of the regulations so as to render the importation into Germany of all artificial substitutes for butter and sugar impossible.

The Emperor has ordered the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to be ready for his reception in the middle of February. The yacht will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February, and the Emperor will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February.

Recently the punishment of officers for abusing soldiers under the German government, the bounties will stop entirely in 1897 and Germany will have to pay 48,000,000 marks bounties, instead of 18,000,000.

The Emperor has ordered the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to be ready for his reception in the middle of February. The yacht will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February, and the Emperor will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February.

Recently the punishment of officers for abusing soldiers under the German government, the bounties will stop entirely in 1897 and Germany will have to pay 48,000,000 marks bounties, instead of 18,000,000.

The Emperor has ordered the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to be ready for his reception in the middle of February. The yacht will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February, and the Emperor will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February.

Recently the punishment of officers for abusing soldiers under the German government, the bounties will stop entirely in 1897 and Germany will have to pay 48,000,000 marks bounties, instead of 18,000,000.

The Emperor has ordered the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to be ready for his reception in the middle of February. The yacht will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February, and the Emperor will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February.

Recently the punishment of officers for abusing soldiers under the German government, the bounties will stop entirely in 1897 and Germany will have to pay 48,000,000 marks bounties, instead of 18,000,000.

The Emperor has ordered the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to be ready for his reception in the middle of February. The yacht will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February, and the Emperor will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February.

Recently the punishment of officers for abusing soldiers under the German government, the bounties will stop entirely in 1897 and Germany will have to pay 48,000,000 marks bounties, instead of 18,000,000.

The Emperor has ordered the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to be ready for his reception in the middle of February. The yacht will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February, and the Emperor will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February.

Recently the punishment of officers for abusing soldiers under the German government, the bounties will stop entirely in 1897 and Germany will have to pay 48,000,000 marks bounties, instead of 18,000,000.

The Emperor has ordered the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to be ready for his reception in the middle of February. The yacht will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February, and the Emperor will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February.

Recently the punishment of officers for abusing soldiers under the German government, the bounties will stop entirely in 1897 and Germany will have to pay 48,000,000 marks bounties, instead of 18,000,000.

The Emperor has ordered the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to be ready for his reception in the middle of February. The yacht will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February, and the Emperor will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February.

Recently the punishment of officers for abusing soldiers under the German government, the bounties will stop entirely in 1897 and Germany will have to pay 48,000,000 marks bounties, instead of 18,000,000.

The Emperor has ordered the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to be ready for his reception in the middle of February. The yacht will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February, and the Emperor will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February.

Recently the punishment of officers for abusing soldiers under the German government, the bounties will stop entirely in 1897 and Germany will have to pay 48,000,000 marks bounties, instead of 18,000,000.

The Emperor has ordered the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to be ready for his reception in the middle of February. The yacht will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February, and the Emperor will be ready to receive the Emperor in the middle of February.

Recently the punishment of officers for abusing soldiers under the German government, the bounties will stop entirely in 1897 and Germany will have to pay 48,000,000 marks bounties, instead of 18,000,000.

# FIELD OF ELECTRICITY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—One of the most interesting of current events, from the standpoint of the electrician, is the newly-developed product of rubber of Lagos.

In 1893 no imports of this article were recorded as received from the colony, and last year the amount was only \$29,750. By a single steamer, which left Lagos at the end of last month, however, the value of the rubber shipped to Liverpool was \$75,000.

The new industry has taken hold of the inhabitants of Lagos indiscriminately with the rush of a gold craze. Numbers of clerks, small traders and others, even, have been seen in the streets of Lagos, carrying on their backs large bundles of rubber, and going into the interior to take their chance in collecting and manufacturing the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

# FIELD OF ELECTRICITY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—One of the most interesting of current events, from the standpoint of the electrician, is the newly-developed product of rubber of Lagos.

In 1893 no imports of this article were recorded as received from the colony, and last year the amount was only \$29,750. By a single steamer, which left Lagos at the end of last month, however, the value of the rubber shipped to Liverpool was \$75,000.

The new industry has taken hold of the inhabitants of Lagos indiscriminately with the rush of a gold craze. Numbers of clerks, small traders and others, even, have been seen in the streets of Lagos, carrying on their backs large bundles of rubber, and going into the interior to take their chance in collecting and manufacturing the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.

Some of the natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum. The natives have shown a great deal of interest in this new industry, and are beginning to collect and manufacture the gum.







## EARLY BIRD BURGLAR

## PEEP O'DAY PROWLER AGAIN AT HIS OLD FRANKS.

He Robbed Three Houses on South Grand Avenue Early Saturday Morning.

When He Tackled Mr. Pickens of Kentucky He Struck the Wrong Man.

A Pistol Flashed in Mrs. Montgomery's Face—W. M. Garland Relieved of His Valuables—Other Persons Robbed.

After a rest of several weeks, the "early bird" burglar, that is, the man who robs houses in the early morning hours, has resumed business with his wonted effrontery. Several fashionable apartment houses and private residences on South Grand avenue were ransacked by the smooth rascal yesterday morning, and, as a consequence, the police detectives are looking very wise, saying very little and sawing much wood.

AT THE MELROSE.  
The Melrose Hotel, on Grand avenue, between First and Second streets, was one of the places visited. The room of School Director W. M. Garland is where he made his principal haul. Mr. Garland slumbered and slept, all unconscious of danger, while the burglar was at work. The first intimation of the burglary that Mr. Garland received was when one of the servants found the school director's coat, trousers and other garments in the hallway, and asked how they came there. The absence of the watch, chain, money, scarf-pin, cuff-buttons and other valuables which were in the clothes when Mr. Garland dozed, made it plain that a burglar had been in his room. Besides about \$15 in cash, his watch and all his jewelry, Mr. Garland also lost his best Sunday overcoat, quite an item in itself, as Mr. Garland has the reputation of being one of the "dressed" bachelors in town. The burglar made his escape so hastily that he dropped one of the stolen scarves on the porch.

ANOTHER GOOD HAUL.  
The residence of James W. Montgomery, No. 246 South Grand avenue, was among those entered by the burglar, and here, too, he made a good haul. Mrs. Montgomery was awakened toward morning by noises in her room. Peering over the side of the bed she was badly frightened at seeing a man crouching on the floor. Before she could make any outcry he held a pistol in her face and commanded her to keep still on penalty of her life. Mrs. Montgomery took no chances, but kept quiet as a mouse, while the burglar continued his work. He took her jewelry, some trinkets belonging to the baby, a watch and some money, and, after giving Mrs. Montgomery a parting admonition to keep quiet till he got out of the house, he departed. Mr. Montgomery was sound asleep in an adjoining room all the while, and knew nothing about the burglar's visit until he was gone.

BURGLARY NO. 3.  
At the residence of J. H. Waddingham the festive burglar made a still better haul. Besides a watch and chain, and various lesser articles of jewelry, the thief got \$40 in cash and entered at the front door by means of a skeleton key, or pair of nippers, and once inside, explored every room in the house without waking any of the family.

The three burglaries on Grand avenue netted the burglar several hundred dollars in money, jewelry and clothing, but he got into the wrong place when he invaded the apartments of A. J. Pickens, a well-known and entirely too nervy for the peep-o'-day prowler, who left him in full possession of all his valuables, after having gathered them up and started to make away with them. The strange part of this is that the burglar had the drop on Mr. Pickens, and could easily have gotten away with his booty, but he evidently had too much respect for the gentleman, after his display of bravery, to take a mean advantage of him.

MR. PICKENS'S BOLD BLUFF.  
Mr. Pickens was lying awake in bed when the burglar entered his room, just about the break of day. The second had on a mask, carried a revolver in one hand, walked boldly into the room, gathered up his "pickens" in clothes and started to retreat. As soon as Mr. Pickens had recovered somewhat from his astonishment, he sat up in bed and said:

"Drop those clothes."  
"You lie down there and keep quiet," replied the would-be thief, turning around and at the same time covering the man in bed with a revolver.

"I won't do any such thing," retorted the plucky Pickens, who said to himself that he would rather die than to have his money was safe. Finding that his wallet with the \$300 it contained was still there, he said:

"That'll do, you may go."  
The burglar went, and to the hour of going to press he was still going. At least he has not been heard from since. Chief of Police Glass warns all residents to be on their guard for the sunrise burglar, and in view of the fullness of the officers' efforts to catch the smooth rascal, the chief hopes some good citizen will fill the matutinal prowler's carcass with lead. The only thing that prevented Mr. Pickens from bagging the burglar was lack of gun. The description he gave the officers should aid the detectives in catching the culprit.

Up to date Du Maurier's profits from his novel have been \$75,000.

A Progressive House.  
Every lady in Los Angeles and vicinity will find the Village House, on Broadway, between 22nd and 23rd streets, a place of interest. It is a new and modern house, and is the first of its kind in our city, and established the new popular "Village House" Dr. Goods house, No. 222 South Broadway. Always the first to show the latest and most exquisite toilettes, and by their rapidly increasing reputation of positive leadership among the try-goods trade, their rapidly increasing business has made it necessary to enlarge their store to double its former size. On their opening a cordial invitation is extended to all to witness one of the grandest displays of Haines' housewares ever attempted by a Los Angeles house. Many new creations in silks, dress goods, cloaks, laces, trimmings, etc., brought by this special occasion, will be shown.

DEATH RECORD.  
COORE—In this city, November 22, 1895. Requies Irene Moore, aged 8 years 7 months. The funeral services will be held at the parlors of Kragels & Breeze, Broadway, corner Sixth street, this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen.



H. S. DUFFIELD,  
Manager Frawley Company.



PHOSA McALLISTER,  
With the Frawley Company.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22, 1895.  
Dr. Schiffman—My Dear Sir: Allow me to testify to my sincere appreciation of the work you have done for me. From past experience I had almost been led to believe that dental work could not be done without inflicting torture on the subject, and the more pain inflicted the bigger would be the bill.  
The entire absence of pain while in your hands—the excellence of your work and reasonableness of your charge—combine to make me sincerely grateful that I was fortunate enough to visit you.  
Truly yours,  
H. S. DUFFIELD.  
Manager Frawley Company.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22, 1895.  
Dr. Schiffman—Dear Sir: The work you have just completed for me is most satisfactory, and it affords me pleasure to state that at no time while you were operating did I undergo one instant of pain. Considering the many hours of torture I have heretofore suffered while occupying a dentist's chair, your method of operating is little short of marvellous.  
Respectfully yours,  
PHOSA McALLISTER.  
With the Frawley Company, now at Burbank Theater.

The above testimonials from prominent members of the great Frawley Company, now playing a most successful engagement at the Burbank Theater, were entirely

## UNSOLICITED.

### THE SCHIFFMAN METHOD DENTAL CO.

Rooms 22-26, Schumacher Block, 107 N. Spring St.

## LAST CYCLE RACES.

MURPHY AND McFARLAND EACH GET WORLD'S RECORDS.

Bald, Cooper and Kiser too Much Bruised to Ride Yesterday—Uhlrich Gets the Record Race and Almost Beats Murphy and Wells.

The three-day bicycle race meet is over. The meet was successful in capturing three world's records for quarter-mile tracks, but the total atten-



MURPHY, WINNER OF THE WORLD'S RECORD.

ance of the three days was not equal to the last one-day meet on May 30. Yesterday's races ended the meet. Cooper and Kiser were laid up by falls Thursday, and Bald on Friday, as Murphy was the only one of the big four Eastern men to ride. Murphy was suffering some from his fall in the half mile of Friday, but in spite of that he made a new world's record for the mile on quarter-mile tracks, doing 2:01 3/5, paced by Uhlrich and Hatton on a Rambler tandem, geared to 93 inches. Murphy's Humber was geared to 80 inches. Murphy, like several other veteran racers, is using a heavy road machine, instead of a light racer.

Charlie Wells, the Bay City man, surprised all by beating Murphy in the final of the quarter-mile dash, on the same machine. Murphy was in bad position from the push-off, when he got a bad start. There was an unfortunate fall in the five-mile class A handicap, on the same machine, where Cooper and Kiser came to grief Thursday. Weaver, of the Roanoke, Taylor of Duarte, and Cox of Silverdale, were thrown by the careless riding of Reuss, who is the most reckless rider in this part of the State, but as they knew him well, they were to blame for riding behind him in a bunch. The fall resulted in breaking the collar bone of Reuss, who was also ruled off the track for reckless riding.

Cromwell and Yeoman made almost a dead finish at the end of the five-mile handicap, but Harry Cromwell showed his old-time speed and won. Whitman, who rode from scratch, finished in 12:49, unspaced much of the way. This is a record on a four-lap track, but not as fast as the present Coast record, which was made on a three-lap track. None of the Northern men cared to try luck in the handicap, as they wanted to go for the unspaced mile.

In the mile winners' race for winners of the class-A races of the three days, McFarland won handsily, though Freeman was next to the tandem. It was the world's record for a quarter-mile track, the time being 2:10 4/5. McFarland rides exactly like Zimmerman. The third of the juvenile quarter-mile races was run yesterday. There

is about six months difference in the ages of the two boys, the local lad being the elder. In the two former races young Spooner of Chicago was badly handicapped by having too large a wheel. His wheel was also much heavier than the other, while the San Francisco machine, which was borrowed for young Knippenberg, just fitted him and was better geared and better in all ways. Yesterday the Chicago lad started off fast enough and spurred around to the back stretch, where little Knip began to overhaul him, then it was nip and tuck all the way, both coming down the home stretch even, but the little San Francisco wheel won by a foot or more.

"Little Spot" Spooner, son of the syndicate writer, finishing pluckily on his heavy machine, though "backed at the eighth" as the racing men say. The youngsters enjoyed the race as much as the audience. The time was 1:14 4/5, three seconds better than Friday.

The class-B men went for the unspaced mile with flying start. It was called a record race, and McCrea rode first, his time being 2:19 1/5; Sherski next, went in 2:24 2/5; Ferrell, 2:28; Uhlrich, 2:18; Hatton, 2:19; Schmidt, 2:22 1/5; Lacy, 2:25. Uhlrich being the fastest, he was the winner. His time by quarters was 31, 1:06 2/5, 1:41 1/5, 2:18. Hatton was second, and his time by quarters was 30 3/5, 1:05 3/5, 1:42 1/5, 2:19.

The feature of the day was an exhibition by little Dorothy French, the seven-year-old daughter of J. G. French. She did several tricks on an ordinary racing wheel and rode around the track twice, just touching the pedals as they came up.

Murphy took the mile class B winner's race from Wells by about five feet. The first of the races of the meet, Uhlrich and Hatton took this race before Murphy and Wells caught him. McCrea, Hatton and Randall made a hard fight, but could not get placed.

The time by quarters in Murphy's record mile was as follows: 0:27 2/5, 0:56 4/5, 1:27 3/5, 2:01 3/5. Murphy was awarded a \$100 diamond for the feat. McCrea started to try for the mile, paced by two tandems. Uhlrich and Hatton took him the first quarter in 32 seconds, but Lacy and Schmidt made a back pick up and ran away from McCrea, who stopped at the half, which was done in 0:38. A half was made in 1:01 1/5 by Schmidt and Lacy on the tandem.

SUMMARY.  
Quarter of a mile, open, class B, first neat won by C. M. Murphy, W. A. Ferrell second, F. E. Sherski next, time 0:33 4/5. Second heat won by W. M. Randall, H. E. McCrea second, F. G. Lacy third, time 0:33 1/5. Third heat won by C. S. Wells, E. Uhlrich second, F. Kitchen third, time 0:34. Fourth heat won by J. M. Cromwell, time 0:40. Final won by Wells of San Francisco. Murphy of New York second, Randall of Rochester third, time 0:34 3/5.

Five-mile handicap, class A, won by Harry Cromwell (250 yards), Yeoman of Los Angeles (225 yards) second, Vaughn of San Diego (125 yards) third, time 12:24; scratch man's time 12:49.

Mile, class A, winners' race, only winners of first place during meet eligible, won by F. McFarland of San Jose, Freeman of San Francisco second, Yeoman third, time 2:10 4/5, world's record for quarter-mile track.

THE PRIZE AWARDS.  
In the evening the wheelmen attended the Orpheum to see the prizes given out. The East Siders had the three front rows and wore linen dusters with crepe paper ties in club colors; the Roanoke came with their ladies and had three rows back of the East Siders, all wearing blue and white ribbons with chrysanthemums; the Clitus Wheelmen had the boxes. After the usual entertainment the prizes were given out upon the stage, and when the winners came upon the stage they were cheered.

joked and presented with yucca canes and bouquets, while Murphy got a floral piece representing the locomotive he is expecting to use for a pacemaker.  
Today the visiting racing men will be shown Pasadena from a trolley-bus. They will visit and inspect the new bicycle track there, and may go to Monrovia.

## NATIONAL BICYCLE RACE MEET.

At Santa Ana, November 27, 28, 29 and 30, good returning November 29. Santa Ana trains leave at 1 a. m., 3 a. m., 4:45 p. m., 5:15 p. m. Round trip, \$1.40.

## California Wines.

The minimum price of dry California wines has been fixed at 15 cents a gallon. This is an advance of 2 1/2 cents over last year's price, and, with an estimated production of 10,000,000 gallons, means a clear gain to the growers and makers of \$250,000. A meeting of the new Board of Directors of the California Winemakers' Corporation was held on Thursday, when this action was taken. Not only was the minimum price of the wine fixed at 15 cents, but half of the estimated crop, or 5,000,000 gallons, was disposed of at the advance. The Winemakers' corporation set the price and the California Wine Association has agreed to the delivery of the contract wines of 1896 at that figure. Lachman Jacoby, the other large purchaser, was not included in the arrangement, but the same terms are open to them, if they are disposed to accept them. If not, they will have to go elsewhere than to the Winemakers' Corporation for their supply. This will be difficult, as the latter now controls 85 per cent. of the dry wine output and is thereby entitled, with the co-operation of the wine association, to fix the price. The Board of Directors of the corporation also advanced the selling price at the cellars from 12 to 15 cents a gallon. The winemakers are jubilant over the result of their year of co-operation. Eighteen months ago they were struggling under a heavy weight of mortgage, the banks were indignant to make further advances, and many of the grape-growers and winemakers proceeded to leave their vines. A year ago this month an organization of the winemakers was effected, following the combination of seven of the principal San Francisco dealers, the necessities of the situation compelled harmony between the seller and the buyer, and the minimum price of wine was advanced to 12 cents a gallon, or nearly 100 per cent. while some extra bottles were disposed of at from 15 to 20 cents. This placed the industry on a paying basis and the members had no longer need to apply the banks for advances. The increase of 2 1/2 cents on the product of 1895, amounting to about \$250,000, is clear profit, and will enable the vineyard owners to lessen or entirely pay off all their indebtedness, so that by another year they will have recouped their losses and have bright prospects for the future.

"The Wilhelm is good value."  
\$75.

Today we contracted for...

..200..  
'96 WILHELMS.

Read description:

Tubing 1 1/8, fine detachable front and rear sprockets, piano-wire spokes, best wood rims, adjustable handle-bars, barrel hubs, any saddles, tool steel-tuned and tempered bearings, New York tires.

Fully Guaranteed.

L.W. Fox Cycle and Arms Co.

Phone 1654 431 South Spring St. Branch rental on Pearl St., next to Pico Stables. Phone 290 West.

P. S.—Get our "Spot Cash Price" on the Wilhelm.

That the dear Lord daily just bestows on you, you'll feel so rested, so glad you stopped in that quiet corner, to fold your hands and sit.

—(Scranton Truth.

First-class Manicuring.

A ticket for six operations at \$1.50. Service unexcelled. Bridal hairdressing a specialty. Electrolysis of superfluous hair successfully done. Largest assortment of human hair goods at the Imperial Hair Bazaar, Nos. 224-226 West Second street.

BEST assortment of vehicles—Hawley, King & Co.

RUCALOLINE has never yet failed in the cure of piles. Try it.

THE Keating bicycles are high-grade.

RUCALOLINE has never yet failed in the cure of piles. Try it.

## "SHOVED THE QUEER."

George Green and Aaron Abbott are in Trouble.

A San Francisco dispatch to The Times says:  
"Aaron Abbott and George Green were held for trial in the United States District Court today for passing counterfeit money. Both are said to be addicted to the use of opium. The evidence against Green is strong, but is slight against Abbott. The latter's wealthy relatives, however, are said to be anxious that Abbott should be sent to jail in the hope that imprisonment will effect his reformation. He is known as a hard character and irascible."

George Green also has a hard name. Like Abbott being classed with the macaqueaux fraternity. Last spring a young woman, whom it was alleged he had wronged, emptied a pistol at him in a restaurant in Ferguson alley. Later, while barkeeper in Jean Lovett's saloon, he gained notoriety by being arrested by Detective Bosqui for drunkenness, vagrancy and battery. After months the cases were finally dismissed. Since then little has been seen of Green in Los Angeles.

"The Wilhelm is good value."  
\$75.

Today we contracted for...

..200..  
'96 WILHELMS.

Read description:

Tubing 1 1/8, fine detachable front and rear sprockets, piano-wire spokes, best wood rims, adjustable handle-bars, barrel hubs, any saddles, tool steel-tuned and tempered bearings, New York tires.

Fully Guaranteed.

L.W. Fox Cycle and Arms Co.

Phone 1654 431 South Spring St. Branch rental on Pearl St., next to Pico Stables. Phone 290 West.

P. S.—Get our "Spot Cash Price" on the Wilhelm.

That the dear Lord daily just bestows on you, you'll feel so rested, so glad you stopped in that quiet corner, to fold your hands and sit.

—(Scranton Truth.

First-class Manicuring.

A ticket for six operations at \$1.50. Service unexcelled. Bridal hairdressing a specialty. Electrolysis of superfluous hair successfully done. Largest assortment of human hair goods at the Imperial Hair Bazaar, Nos. 224-226 West Second street.

BEST assortment of vehicles—Hawley, King & Co.

RUCALOLINE has never yet failed in the cure of piles. Try it.

THE Keating bicycles are high-grade.

RUCALOLINE has never yet failed in the cure of piles. Try it.

## Beautiful Santa Barbara.

Where the flowers bloom every day in the year, where fruits and strawberries are always in season—  
Here you will find a perpetual balmy spring climate, insuring health, happiness, sound, refreshing sleep and pleasure.  
Grandest winter resort on the Coast.  
Fishing, yachting, bathing, full hotel orchestra, beautiful drives.  
Famous Veronica Springs one mile from the Hotel.  
Write or telegraph.  
GATY & DUNN, Santa Barbara, Cal.

OVER ONE MILE HIGH IS A MOST DELIGHTFUL SUMMER WILSON PEAK, and winter resort. The air is dry, pure and invigorating; the scenery unsurpassed. Accommodations are ample, and cuisine the best. For transportation, new or old trail, address L. D. LOWRY, Pasadena. Tel. 18.  
GRAND PACIFIC EUROPEAN HOTEL, FINEST ROOMS IN THE CITY AT \$5.00 per month, at \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day; \$10.00 to \$15.00 per week; \$3.00 to \$5.00 per month, at \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. P. S. CONDON, Manager.  
HOTEL LINCOLN SECOND AND HILL—FAMILY HOTEL, APPOINTMENT perfect; electric cars to all points. THOMAS PASCOE, Prop.

## PATRONS OF THE TIMES!

You will Continue to be Served, Through this Journal, by the Associated Literary Press During 1895 and 1896.

## THE WOMAN'S PAGE,

CONDUCTED BY MARY L. BISLAND.

FRESH AND FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Some of Its Rich Features.

## Beautiful Women as I Have Seen Them.

Twelve papers vividly descriptive of impressions and sensations created by the first sight of famously lovely women.  
Sally Ward of Kentucky at Her Debut Ball.  
Mary Lee, Princess du Nord, now Countess Waldersee, when a New York Belle.  
The Carroll Sisters of Baltimore in their Prime.  
Belle Bogel, the Southern Beauty, in Paris during the Second Empire, etc., etc.

## Nervous American Women.

Simple and Sensible Treatment of—  
The Blues and Vapors,  
An Irritable Temper,  
Morbid Sensitiveness,  
Fretful Discontent.

## Muscular Beauty and Supple Grace.

Beauty in Baths.  
Buoyancy in Pole-Vaulting, Hurdling and Spring-Boards.  
Youthful Figures Maintained by Golfing and Cycling.  
Women who make and break records.  
Mrs. Leon Marie holds the Fencing Championship.  
Miss Gould, Championship for Bowling.  
Miss Calvin Brice, for High Jumping.  
Miss Fair for Cycling.  
An Athletic Club where Men can be Put Up only Through the Courtesy of Women Friends.

## The Womanly Woman.

Her place during the next Ten Years:  
In Business, when Earning Her Living.  
In Public Life; Street Cleaning, Road Making, and Regulating Schools and Saloons.  
In the Drawing Room as Keystone of the Social Structure.  
In the Nursery, when Rearing a New Generation.

## Extraordinary Etiquette.

How to meet social emergencies that are the outgrowth of modern life:  
The Fashionable Funeral.  
Indorsing Social Aspirants.  
In Cases of Financial Failure.

## Mistress and Maid.

The Hired Girl.  
The Art of Keeping Servants.  
Wages and Service; What to Pay and What to Demand.  
Insolence or Independence.  
Gaining a Servant's Confidence and Respect.

## Dispensing Millions.

Women at the head of great fortunes who are furthering national industries, endowing colleges, hospitals, etc., founding institutions, and as patrons of art and artists effect the world's civilization.

## The Extravagant Woman.

Do American women set the money pace of American life? Interviews with bankers, brokers and lawyers as to women's responsibility in generating financial panics.

## An Every-day Girl, and What to do With Her.

Valuable suggestions as to suitable trades and professions for young school and college graduates.  
As Librarians, Guides, School Coaches, Decorators, Furnishers, Secretaries and Small-Shop Keepers.  
As Practical Lecturers.  
As Professional Buyers.

## Marriageable Longevity.

New conditions at the close of the nineteenth century that have added twenty years to the marriageable age for women.

## Uncommon Sense in Critical Moments.

In cases of frosted flesh, sunstroke, bleeding, convulsions, faints, falls, fractures, poisonous bites, etc., etc.

## Perpetual Youth.

The Preservation of Beauty by Mental Processes.  
A new German treatment for baffling crowding age:  
Flowers for Jealousy.  
Association with Children will Cure Envy.  
A Passionate Temper Yields to Music.  
Food in Proper Proportion Disperses Low Spirits.

## Matrimonial Success.

A model husband—How to keep and how to spoil him—Opinions expressed by three spinsters and three matrons as to what constitutes a satisfactory life's partner.

## Are Women Truthful?

A moral side of feminine nature that is being strongly developed under new conditions in business and social life.

## How to Marry Well.

Advice by a woman who speaks from experience.

## Money-Making Entertainments.

Papers giving practical suggestions for raising funds for pet charities, church societies, fairs, bazaars, etc., etc.  
Poverty Parties.  
Patriotic Dances, Tableaux, Plays, etc., etc.  
All these features, and more, will mark THE TIMES during 1895 and 1896.

## Subscribe Now.





If you have a great business, advertising will improve it; if an unprofitable one, advertising will supply the deficiencies.—Printers' Ink.

After all the farmer goes to the city. There's no help for it. Buyers, though, will find a world of help and money-saving hints in Desmond's stock of new, strictly up-to-date hats and men's furnishings. All try to help themselves, but Desmond's policy is to help buyers to make profitable purchases. No Thanksgiving banquet could give more satisfaction than you'll derive from a call at Desmond's establishment in the Bryson Block. Don't miss your turkey, and certainly don't miss the chances Desmond's throwing in your way. Money saving is the cornerstone of independence. Make some of his bargains yours now, while his values are as fat as the fattest of turkeys, and his prices as lean as a telegraph pole.

We are making extensive preparations for holiday trade, and are receiving large assortments of framed pictures, piano and banquet lamps, brass tables, all kinds of leather goods, ivory goods and hundreds of other novelties, handsome and appropriate for Christmas presents, all of which are marked at a low price to mark the largest assortment of goods suitable for Christmas presents of any house in the city. Call and see our lines. Santa born, Yall & Co., 123 South Spring.

Quality first, price next, that is what we give when we offer you standard, high grade sewing machines at 1-3 agents' prices. We have a new and think "A nice drop-head cabinet for \$30; 3-drawer machine and cover for \$15, and the best machine on earth for \$20. Sold on easy payments and warranted for 10 years. White sewing machine office, No. 238 South Spring, the only house on the coast that sells machines on the "no account plan."

The finest line of china and semi-porcelain dinner sets ever exhibited in Los Angeles, now on sale at Parmelee's. Think of it, full dinner sets, decorated Haviland, for \$25. We are headquarters for gas and electric fixtures, and are in position to complete any and all estimates cheerfully furnished. Come and see the new styles in fancy paper shades and flowers made by Miss Anderson. All kinds of paper work made to order. Z. L. Parmelee Co., No. 232 and 234 South Spring.

St. Paul's Church, Episcopal, Olive street, opposite the post office, John Gray, rector. Holy communion service, 8 a.m.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m.; subject, "What is the Church?" Special music, 12:30. At 4 o'clock, fifty voices, "Te Deum." Calkin, in charge. "Unfold Ye Portals." In the evening the choir will render selections from the 7th Psalm, in which the choir, strangers, officers, church and non-church-goers.

See the beautiful new cottage, No. 104 West Imperial, 100 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, good location, fine view, large lot, street graded, sewer, sidewalk. Six large rooms and basement, ready for additional rooms; 20 ft. brick in foundation and chimneys; large porches, halls, closets; three mantels, porcelain bath and laundry tubs, plate glass, fine carvings, hard wood and marble finishing. Most elegant and completely appointed cottage residence in the city. Fine shrubbery and stone walk. Price \$5000 on easy terms. Apply on premises or to W. M. Garland & Co., sole agents, No. 207 South Broadway.

You cannot enjoy your Thanksgiving dinner with a more comfortable pair of shoes on your feet. M. P. Snyder & Co., No. 255 South Spring street, are having a real shoe sale. Their means \$3 shoe reduced to \$2.25; other lines of gentlemen's shoes reduced accordingly. Ladies' fine kid shoes reduced from \$5 to \$3.50; ladies' fine kid full lace, reduced \$4.50 for \$3. Tan shoes of all styles at actual cost. Black oxfords, pointed toes, at cost. \$1. Black razor toe, southern leg, reduced to \$2.50. Room for rent, No. 255 South Spring.

Step into the Golden Eagle market on South Main street, and see the fine display made by the "Morgan Oyster Co." of fish, game, poultry and oysters, all the season's delicacies are found on their counters; mallard, sprig and widgeon, white and black, and the Eagle Brand of frozen fresh oysters packed by "The Morgan Oyster Co."

"The cleverest of all devils is opportunity." The opportunity now presents itself for you to list your property or make purchases in real estate, negotiate loans and insure your place, through the well known firm of R. Stephens & Co., No. 1234 West Third street.

At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on Olive street, opposite the park, the pastor will announce at the 11 o'clock service, by request of the vestry, that all the sittings in the church will be made free. See the notice of the services in the church column.

Go hear Dr. A. C. Williams this morning preach in Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle, Dean Phillips preaches this evening same place. Prof. Colby has returned from the East and will preside over the organ.

Three new houses have been started on the Florida tract during the past week. H. E. Clark who has just purchased lot 21, will commence the erection of a residence upon the same next week.

Wait until you see the world-renowned Mallet-Davis and the beautiful opera piano, before buying. The largest stock in the city will be on display after December 5 at Salyer & Robinson's, No. 305 Broadway.

"bargain" in improved oil property. Money to loan. Address M. Box 50, Times office.

Ladies, Mrs. F. W. Thurston offers the finest and most stylish millinery goods in city. Her prices low. 357 South Spring.

The funeral services of Requena Irene Moore will be held at the parlors of Kregelo & Breece this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Buy a home on Kensington Road, within ten minutes of business center by electric cars, No. 106 South Broadway.

Go to I. T. Martin and get your carpets, matting, linoleum and oilcloth, Nos. 531 and 533 South Spring street.

For Eastern and California oysters and clams on shell, go to the Hollenbeck Cafe. Private dining-rooms.

A fine Oxford Bible will be given free with each prepaid yearly mail subscription to The Daily Times.

Laces, feathers and slippers dyed to match evening dresses. No. 144 No. Spring, E. L. Deste.

Finest cabinet photos, reduced to \$1 and \$1.75 per dozen. Sunbeam, No. 238 South Main street.

Dr. Tolhurst, dentist, Fred Byrne Building, corner Third and Broadway, Room 230.

Dr. J. W. Jauch, No. 114 South Spring street, office hours 10 to 12 a.m., and 3 to 4 p.m.

Dr. Chichester will preach at 10 o'clock this morning and evening in Immanuel corner Sixth and Broadway, Tel. 245.

Ladies wanting help, please call at Woman's Exchange, No. 346 1/2 South Broadway.

Kregelo & Breece, funeral directors, corner Sixth and Broadway, Tel. 245.

School at Art Needlework, No. 110 Second street. Visitors welcome.

Turkey dinner tonight, Hotel Broadway. Everybody come, 25 cents.

Eligible turkey dinner at the Ralston today, 4 to 7:30 p.m.; good music.

Opals given with each \$1.00 purchase at Campbell's Curio Store.

Elegant new things in aluminum at No. 214 South Broadway.

Mrs. C. Fulton, art classes, studio, 121 Bryson Block.

If you wish fine souvenirs to send East go to Campbell's.

Buy the Thanksgiving Herald for the Kindergarten fund.

Good MFG. No. 313 1/2 South Spring. Campbell has choice Mexican leather. Two leather carvers at Campbell's. Fur work, Fuller's, Pasadena. Cummings fits feet.

Bertha Petri, mention of whose mysterious disappearance was made yesterday, has returned to her home.

The case against Garfield Bedney, a negro boy, 11, who was accused of burglary, was yesterday dismissed by Judge Smith, upon motion of the District Attorney, and the defendant discharged.

Telegrams for the following persons are sent by the Western Union telegraph office, in this city: E. M. Green, John L. Edwards, S. C. Wing, Miss Rita Cheade, Mrs. Alfred Hackerman, Mrs. Elita Reed.

Ex-Chief of Police T. J. Cuddy was arrested yesterday evening by Officer Blackburn, who charged him with obstructing the sidewalk at First and Main street. The ex-Chief was taken to the station, but was allowed to go on his own recognizance.

On Thanksgiving day the Frawley family, hard wood and marble finishing at the Burbank Theater and between the acts the jar of nails put up by Brown Bros. in a guessing contest will be opened, the contents counted by a committee of citizens and the prize bicycle awarded to the successful contestant.

The appeal of Ah Lung, convicted in a case of having a lottery ticket in his possession, was considered by Judge Smith yesterday. As the law convicting him has been declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, the case was dismissed and the defendant discharged.

RELIEVED FROM PAIN. The Victim of James Sharp's Infamy is Dead.

The trial of James Sharp, the religious crank who is charged with criminal assault on little Requena I. Moore, was postponed in Department One of the Superior Court, yesterday, because of the death of his victim. The child died at the Sisters' Orphan Asylum on Boyle Heights, Friday night, and the report gained circulation that her death was caused by a disease communicated by the wretch who assaulted her. A post-mortem examination proved, however, that this was not the case, although the assault may have indirectly caused or hastened the disease from which the little one died. The child was taken violently ill Friday night, Dr. Valla was in attendance and held an autopsy. He diagnosed the case as urticaria convulsions due to congestion of the kidneys. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to that effect. Just what effect the death of the child will have on Sharp's trial is a matter of conjecture. He is liable to get the extreme penalty of the law in any event, although his lawyers are trying to have him adjudged insane.

## A Great WATCH SALE



Buy your Christmas presents now while you can get them at a nearly half the usual prices.

Ladies' Nickel Chatelaine Watches; stem set and wind; regular price \$4.00; our price \$2.00.

Ladies' Coin Silver Watches; stem set and wind; accurate timepiece; usually sold at \$7.50. Our price \$3.50.

Ladies' Open Face Solid Gold Watches; stem wind and set; worth \$15.00. Sale price \$7.50.

Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting Cases, 23 carat gold movements. Jewelers get \$20 for them. Our price \$10.50.

Now comes the big bargain of the year. Eligible or Waltham Gold Filled Case Watches that sell all over the city as high as \$15 to \$18. Our price as low as \$7.50 (ladies' or gents' sizes). At \$8.50.

Just opened, our new Optical Department where you can have your eyes examined and fitted free of charge, a scientific and practical optician in charge.

**BURGER'S**  
Cut Rate Store,  
213 S. Spring St.  
Hollenbeck Hotel Block.  
Manufacturing Jewels and Silver-smith. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

**JOE POHEIM**  
THE TAILOR.  
Makes the best clothes in the State.  
At 25 Per Cent Less  
THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

**SUITS**  
Made to Order from \$20  
**PANTS**  
Made to Order from \$5

FINE TAILORING  
AT MODERATE PRICES  
Rules for self-measurement and same of cloth sent free for all orders.  
NO. 143 S. SPRING STREET  
LOS ANGELES.  
J. F. HENDERSON, Manager.

**Umbrellas**  
Up...  
Way-up styles and qualities—  
Way-down prices—A stock large enough to cover the town.

**SIEGEL**  
Under  
Hollenbeck Hotel.

**VIGOR OF MEN**  
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the result of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given by every organ and portion of the body. Possible, 200 references. Book explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

**ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.**

**Knox Hats.**  
None better—None as good—All the New York winter styles now here. Prices same as New York.

**SIEGEL**  
Under  
Hollenbeck Hotel.

**NICOLL, The Tailor**  
134 S. Spring st.  
Stylish Overcoats Made to Order, \$15 to \$40.

**Hoff Asbestos Mfg. Co.**  
Elsinore, California.  
Asbestos Stone Back Lining and Furnace Cement.  
ASBESTOS STEAM PIPE COVERINGS.  
Asbestos Extra to keep your own Fire Proof Roof Paint.  
Asbestos Fire Proof Whitewash.

**Poland Rock**  
Address  
Batholomew & Co.,  
218 West First St.  
Telephone 10.

**The W. H. PERRY**  
Lumber Mfg. Co.  
LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL,  
Commercial street.

## A Hint to Thrifty Buyers.

This great store isn't heaped with chosen goods from all the world just for the fun of keeping them heaped up, and that, too, with mountains of Holiday things crowding to get in. On Monday we shall make it more than ever to your interest to choose from these vast stocks. The items given below are almost at random. No mat or what sort of goods you are looking for, be sure they are here, and that many of them have stepped quarter, third, even HALF WAY to your pocketbook.

### The Charity Ball

Takes place on Tuesday next, the 26th, and the 400 of our beautiful SUNNY SOUTH will vie one with the other to see who looks the RIGHTEST. The rightest is to be found at the PEOPLE'S STORE. If you expect to shine as one of the 400—no doubt you expect to—look up the CORRECT THINGS at THE PEOPLE'S STORE. Everything necessary for a charity ball costume is here.

### The Correct Gloves

Will be one of the most important factors to "correct apppareling." In pure GLOVES are wrong your entire costume is wrong. We have the RIGHT GLOVES. You need have no fear regarding the perfection of your TOUT ENSEMBLE appearance.

### Evening Gloves

Long 12 and 16 button length Mousetraps, white and evening shades to correspond with your ball costume. Finest French Kid and sweet, airy silk gloves. Nothing prettier or better at so low prices shown in Los Angeles. 16 B. h. French kids for \$2.50; 12 B. h. French kids for \$1.75; others as low as \$1.25, and the whites \$1.00.

### La Mazeno Gloves

Wearers of up-to-date Gloves have cause to be proud of these; quality is great, fit is correct, style the latest; we warrant them; we fit them; we clean them and keep them in repair until entirely worn out free of charge, and yet they're only

**\$1.50**

### La Cigale Gloves

On Monday a new case just from the customhouse; four new tans, two new reds, new browns, new blacks with new stitching, new whites with new embroidery; all as good as any \$1.25 and \$1.50 and \$2.00 gloves sold by the closest sellers in Los Angeles

**\$1.00**

### Perrin Frere & Cie.

Real French Kid Gloves. Not only real French gloves, but they're simply beautiful and of exquisite quality. Warranted to give satisfaction. They must fit or we will give you a new pair. If they tear under ordinary care we will give you a new pair. If through your own carelessness we will repair them free of charge. 2-clasp and 4-button pique only

**\$1.75**

### Housekeeping Linen.

Heaped up like snow drifts; priced almost as if someone had found them. Everything to make the dining room look easier; and easy on the pocketbook, too, when you're buying.

### Table Linen

Full 18 yards wide, bleached and half bleached: 48c

### Satin Damask

Special, exquisite designs in pure German all-wool Satin Damask; sold regularly for \$1.00; tomorrow only

### Satin Damask

Full bleached, extra wide Satin Table Damask that will wash 100 times for 50c on sale to-morrow at

**15c**

### Linen Napkins

Full 22 inches square, all-pure-linen, German made; sold regularly for \$1.00; and the 25c

### Lunch Cloths

Also Tray and Dinner Table Cloths. We have the Lunch Cloths for 75c, \$1.25 and \$1.50; the Dinner Cloths for \$1.50 to \$2.00, and the 25c

### Linen Towels

At the People's Store the linen counter mean a big saving on goods. We're fine hand-tied, knotted fringe Satin Damask line Linen Towels for from \$1.00 to

**25c**

### The Charity Ball.

Tuesday night; Empire Fans the latest Eastern craze. We have them; they're awfully chic; \$2.50 each down to

**\$1.00**

### The Charity Ball

Is Tuesday night; you'll need a new Fan; we've lots of new fans, all kinds from \$1.00 a piece to

**50c**

### Opera Scarfs

For the Charity Ball; handsome new style head arrangements to the very latest. Lace Marie Antoinettes

**\$25.00**

### Lace Handkerchiefs

For the hand, the throat and the French lace. French lace Handkerchiefs at \$1 and up to the real old

**\$15.00**

### Silk Handkerchiefs.

An invoice of 800 dozen Japanese handkerchiefs; sold else where for 50c, 60c and 60c, for

**25c**

### Zephyr Worsteds

In 2-fold, 4-fold and 8-to-4; thousands and thousands of shades; also black and white; all at

**5c**

### Holiday Goods.

You make your selection now. We'll lay anything to one side and keep it for you. Put your name on it.

**\$1.00**

### Drapery Department.

50 pairs of White Nottingham Lace Curtains; 3 1/2 yards long; 54 inches wide. Regular price \$1.25. Now \$1.00. MONDAY only.

### Smyrna Rugs.

Just to keep business booming in the Drapery section we will sell \$5 grades of Real Smyrna Rugs, 30x60 inches in size.

**\$1.98**

### Drapery Scarfs.

Metal Embroidered Silk Drapery Scarfs, usually sold at \$1; we say for this week,

**50c**

### White Blankets.

Purest of California White Lamb's Wool; the unshrinkable wool; 66x78 inches, full size; red and blue bordered; worth \$5.00, for

**\$5.00**

### White Blankets.

The celebrated "Princess Anne" white unshrinkable wool; hands-me-wash striped borders; the best in the world. Don't pay \$5, when we sell them for

**\$3.50**

### Comfortables.

High-grade Purify Comforts, sewed with silk, covered with handsome fancy silkolines; others ask \$3.00 for them; we sell at \$2.00; and the \$2.00 sorts for MONDAY are only

**\$1.50**

### Monday's Special.

OPAQUE WINDOW SHADES; size 35x75; all shades made; mounted on spring rollers; complete with brackets and shade ring, always 90c, but on MONDAY

**25c**

### Hosiery.

Women's Fast Black Cashmere Hose, full finished, heavy ribbed, fast and strong, black, and not 50c, but, per pair

**25c**

### Child's Hose.

Fast and stainless black, ribbed and finished; and another line of plain wool hose, with ribbed tops; all at, per pair,

**25c**

### Ladies' Hose.

Finest quality of all pure wool cashmere, with velvet open-work feet; full finished, fast and stainless black; per pair,

**75c**

### Ladies' Hose.

The Dull Little Thread, Richelleu French made; fast and strong; 50c per pair; their actual value, say only,

**33c**

### Pure Silk Hose.

Not the plated or so-called spun silk, but the pure silk hosiery imported from Germany; evening shades

**\$1.50**

### Hosiery.

For boy, girl, man or woman, and in all the latest styles, whether Cotton, Lisle thread, or all pure wool, 25c per pair, where you'd have to pay a dollar here you would

**\$1.00**

### French Flannels.

In an endless variety of patterns, strictly all pure; worth 75c yard, for

**48c**

### French Eiderdowns.

Not only are our patterns prettier than those of any other, but the price is a good deal smaller; not 60c but

**45c**

### German Eiderdowns.

Those heavy fleece Flannels, just the thing for ladies' wrappers, house coats and children's dresses and coats

**20c**

### Dandy Flannels.

None so pretty as these beautiful stripe effects in double faced Flannels sold all over for, from 25c to 25c; our price

**15c**

### Gros Grain Fleece.

German Flannels and French Fleece, Plaid and Stripes; Honeycombs in light shades; worth 10c per cent more.

**12c**

### Flannelettes

In handsome Plaid, light medium and dark, all values, for only

**10c**

### Outing Flannels.

Over 10,000 yards; all odd lengths; made of pure ends; worth 15c, 15c, 20c and 25c yard, for 75c and

**6c**

### Shirting Flannels.

Another lot, but only 50 pieces good, serviceable and washable shades; worth 10c, but Monday for only

**5c**

### Warm Underwear







## A GIANT IN THE WEST.

A CHICAGOAN WHO HAS ACHIEVED GREATNESS IN JOURNALISM.

President of the Associated Press.  
Victor F. Lawson, Proprietor of the Most Largely Circulated Evening Newspaper on the Continent—Personality of the Man.

(CONTINUED TO THE TIMES.)

In this busy Chicago, with its tall smoke clouds hanging low and dense, with its great black office buildings that stain the air with the warning change of its cable cars and the hurrying feet of its swarms of pedestrians, there is no man who has built up a greater work, or, withal, done it more quietly, more as if success were a simple thing to be taken for granted if one has brains and activity, than Victor F. Lawson.

With possibly one exception there is no newspaper in the United States which claims a circulation equal to that of the combined editions of the Chicago Morning Record and the Chicago News.

It is a newspaper education to sit in this big, warm-toned office of Mr. Lawson, called throughout with rich-hued mahogany. Everything is as still, the man at the huge mahogany desk as calm, as impassive, as if no reporters were scribbling, no pressmen whirling. And yet one feels every minute the pressure of a master hand on the wheel.

"That head line is all right, Mr. Lawson, it will go." An ink-smearing somebody from the composing-room has entered quietly and tipped out again.

"The editorial page is waiting, Mr. Lawson: are those proofs ready?"

And down slip after slip of a great handful of proofs run a quick look over, marking a correction here and signing a big blue "O. K." at the bottom. Nothing goes into the paper without this strong, clear-headed man's knowledge, and if the obscuring man or woman on the staff does a piece of good work not many hours go by before it meets recognition.

Men who can plan, men who have the nerves of steel to carry to success great newspaper enterprises as one in millions, and when they arise the fruit of their genius is too often turned to ashes by the refusal of the body to carry the strain; by physical collapse, break-down. It takes a sane man and a strong, wholesome man to endure the tension of the most exacting professions, a profession which makes men old, while they love it, and brings the lines of care while they cannot escape the fascination of the rattle of its machinery. But Mr. Lawson is as vigorous, as even of temper, as steady of hand as if he were not one of the great generals of newspaperdom, going into fight twice every day. He has seen long sieges and hard battles, but he would never guess it from his smooth forehead and those smiling blue-gray eyes.

If you ask him about himself, he says there is nothing to tell, nothing but work, day after day, year after year; as if the romance of his life were that he had made American cities; as if such a romance had not built this stupendous Chicago. There may be Americans who find work uninteresting, but they are Americans Europeanized. To the young cities of this continent the fire and the energy of doing is still the only inspiration.

Mr. Lawson was born in Chicago forty-five years ago. He was educated at Harvard, but did not finish his course; his heart was in the newspaper. It was just before the fire that he returned to Chicago and began work as clerk in the postoffice. In no long time his father died and left as part of his estate a small interest in a small Scandinavian newspaper, published at 123 Fifth avenue in the old building to which has now been added the new home of the Chicago News. Mr. Lawson, Sr., was a Scandinavian, and perhaps that is how Victor Lawson comes by the pluck of the Northmen, their steadfastness, their courage in putting out to unknown seas.

To see what could be saved of the property Mr. Lawson went into the office of the Scandinavian paper, which plant did a general printing business, and at the end of December, 1875, there came to him a young Englishman who had a little money—Percy R. Meggy—and two men who had newspaper experience, Mr. Miller E. Stone and William E. Dougherty. These three wanted office-room and printing facilities; they started the Daily News.

Everybody who has tried it knows that next to the fastest way yet devised to get rid of money is to buy a steam yacht, and the fastest way is to found a newspaper. It didn't take very long to spend Meggy's money.

"There is a story," said Mr. Lawson, "that he sold his third interest to Stone for \$400."

Dougherty also dropped out of the enterprise early, and Stone came to Lawson and asked him to buy.

"I didn't want to do it," said this Western newspaper giant, "for I was in poor health, and anxious to clear up what other business I was engaged in. But I asked him what would happen if I said 'no.' 'I'll put up the shutters,' replied Stone. 'We owe the printers a week's bills and are running into the second week; that's far enough to go in this emergency,' said Mr. Lawson, reflectively, looking round at the big, plain, but rich room. 'I bought, with the understanding that Mr. Stone was to remain as editor, and a tough struggle we had of it for a time.'

"The News was the first penny paper to make a success in the West, and there were tremendous prejudices to be overcome. People were ashamed to be seen reading a penny paper in the horse-cars. It looked cheap; nothing short of nickel journalism was respectable. And there were no pennies. Our little five-column sheet couldn't get itself printed, because there was no way of making change. Mr. Lawson provided cents as well as the 1-cent paper. More than once I sent to the mint at Philadelphia for 100,000 pennies. We paid our help with them. We hatched all sorts of schemes to get them in circulation. We had to naturalize coppers before the News stood any show of living in Chicago as a citizen."

"But we got the cents and Chicago got the News. It wasn't very long before it was plain enough that the paper was going to succeed. Mr. Stone bought in again on the basis of what I had actually put into the paper. But in 1888 he sold out finally. His share cost me then \$250,000. This was sold as quietly as if one were to remark that it is one block from State street to Wabash avenue; but it meant success, spelled all the way through with capitals. From the beginning of his connection with the News, Mr. Lawson was the business manager, and since Mr. Stone went out he has been sole

owner, sole director, chief in every department. The whole West has felt the influence of his indomitable push and energy, and yet so quietly, so simply, his directive spirit exercised that there is a legend, not better vouched for than legends are apt to be, that once a janitor put him out of the News building as a stranger, the face of the chief being wholly unfamiliar to him.

The Record is the Morning News, started five years after the afternoon paper, but now going under a more independent name. Its success has been almost as phenomenal. In 1887 the average daily circulation of the morning and afternoon editions was 23,000. In 1890 it had jumped to 32,870. At present, as already set down, the Morning Record and Daily News circulate 350,000 copies. This is like Chicago, where gigantic enterprises spring up full-grown in an hour; it is also like keen-eyed, shrewd, business giant, Victor F. Lawson.

Mr. Lawson believes in newspapers, and he believes in Chicago. "I used to have other interests," he said. "I was devoted to music, but the Record and the News have absorbed me. As to the city, if I live out my days I shall see it the grandest on the continent. Of course, we have outgrown our jackets and breeches now. We have built miles upon miles of streets, too fast to keep them cleaned or paved. But that is incidental to our unprecedented growth. Everything is coming our way."

"Has Chicago gotten over the fair?"

"This never was anything to get over. A good many lines of business were better the year before the fair than while it was in operation. The only drop since the exposition not directly attributable to hard times has been in the rents of medium-priced tenements. Out around the fair grounds the enormous number of boarding-houses that were run up have been turned into apartment houses, and they have brought down rents for houses of the same grade all over the city. But that is not an unmixed evil, except to landlords. No, the East is mistaken when it thinks we have had a gap to bridge."

Mr. Lawson has no children, and partly perhaps because of that, Mrs. Lawson is almost as much devoted to the News as is her husband. There are casts from Greek shields, busts and a bit of statuary—her gifts—that make the art room of the establishment very different from what the art room of a newspaper office is apt to be. When a good cut appears in the paper, Mrs. Lawson sends in a request for the pen-and-ink drawing, and she has unique portfolio collections of these sketches of every-day happenings.

The most picturesque figure about the News office of late years was that of Eugene Field, but that is another profitable tale. This one must content itself by explaining somewhat the phenomena of Chicago by the phenomena of such men as Victor F. Lawson.

ELIOT PUNAM HEATON  
(Copyright, 1895.)

**FOR HANDS AND HEAD.**  
Methods for Treating Chapped Hands and Falling Hair.

(CONTINUED TO THE TIMES.)  
At this season of the year it is almost impossible to keep the hands from chapping and looking red when they are in water as frequently as it is necessary to have them. Below is given a most excellent recipe for making Laureline, which is simply and easily prepared at home, and very inexpensive.

**LAURELINE.**  
Two ounces of glycerine, two ounces of alcohol, one-fourth ounce of gum tragacanth, one-fourth to one-half ounce of rose water, soak the tragacanth in the water two days, then strain and add the other ingredients. Cut the glycerine with the alcohol. It should be too thick to add a little more water or alcohol. Bottle and it is ready for use.

In very cold weather if it is too thick to pour easily heat it by setting over the register or in a bowl of hot water.

While most people admit there is nothing better for the scalp than a thorough brushing of the hair morning and night many will not persist in this and are continually asking what will make the hair come in when it is fast coming out. Many of the best hair-dressers and barbers are recommending rubbing pure grease in very thoroughly every night or every other night. In several instances this has proven very effective and a new growth of short and strong fuzz all over the head has been the result.

Many children and some of an older growth are severely troubled with dandruff in the scalp which always makes the head and hair look dirty. This can be removed by rubbing pure grease in every other night and in the morning following wash thoroughly with tar soap.

**CARRIE MAY ASHTON.**  
**HER FIRST SEA VIEW.**  
She walked across the glistening sands, Beneath the morning in her hands, With languid soaring in her hands, And sunshine in her eyes.

Far off—as far as she could see— The snowy surges here and there, And once—she laughed delightedly— The water kissed her feet.

She stood her pretty curly head— Her eyes were turned to the sea— "It's mermaids' washing-day," she said; "The sea is full of suds!"

Then part in glee, and part in doubt, And whole of surprise, She added, "When the wash is out, I wonder how it dries!"

—Martha T. Tyler, in Harper's Round Table.

**IN THE OR HARD.**  
Red gleams the fruit 'mid bushes above, When gallant seek with eyes of love, For lips so sweet, But brighter than that apple's glow The rosy cheeks of maid below!

And is this Paradise again? Where Adam toils and Eve has reign? Still his pursuit, Who covets e'en the apple-pips A tribute from those ruby lips? —(St. Paul.)

## PADEREWSKI'S MASTER.

THE GREAT POLISH PIANIST STUDYING IN VIENNA.

Litchitzki in Liszt's Legitimate Successor and American Students Flock About Him Eager to Imbibe the Fire of Genius He Infused Into Those He Teaches.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

It was with great delight, in a quiet twilight the other afternoon, that I heard many pleasant things about the great and only Paderewski.

In a charmingly artistic studio, with its cherished grand piano in the center and all about it rich rugs, old tapestries, pictures ancient and modern, and that wonderful bric-a-brac which the artist alone seems able to pick up, a lady clad in a clinging white negligee which emphasized the marvelous gold-red tint of her hair, lay upon a divan in the midst of her cushions, and in the mellow half tones talked of the old days of Vienna.

It was with great delight, in a quiet twilight the other afternoon, that I heard many pleasant things about the great and only Paderewski.

In a charmingly artistic studio, with its cherished grand piano in the center and all about it rich rugs, old tapestries, pictures ancient and modern, and that wonderful bric-a-brac which the artist alone seems able to pick up, a lady clad in a clinging white negligee which emphasized the marvelous gold-red tint of her hair, lay upon a divan in the midst of her cushions, and in the mellow half tones talked of the old days of Vienna.

beautiful Russian who received for Litchitzki, came through the door and said that the master wanted him, and we were shown into two large and luxuriously-furnished drawing-rooms opening together—an ensemble of wall richly hung, stained glass windows, fine paintings, large busts of composers on tall pedestals, rugs, tiger skins, and a couple of ducks full of the water, and a superb carved oak chair of rare design before him.

"Litchitzki beckoned to Paderewski to come and sit beside him. He came once in a while would take his hand most affectionately. On the other side of Paderewski I noticed a pale, strong, young man, with short, black hair falling around it, Mme. Hoppekirch, and opposite her Mme. Bloomfield Zeisler, and before her, Esipoff, a blond man of whom she has a remarkable presence, full of beauty and power, and seems as subtle and mysterious as the Sphinx. Bloomfield played only at the piano, but Paderewski also played it superbly, then Litchitzki took it and put it to bed in the night."

A CONCOURSE OF CELEBRITIES.

These class lessons are a distinguished feature of Litchitzki's work. He will be as great an interest in the musical history of Vienna as were those of Liszt's in the history of Weimar.

Every Wednesday he gives up the entire afternoon and evening to these class lessons, free of charge. There are usually about one hundred persons present, including pupils and any great artist like Joachim or the late Rubinstein, who may be in Vienna, and where concerted music is played, members from the public orchestra, some of whom are best pupils play at one piano, while Litchitzki sits at the other, smoking and making comments on the playing; and keenly sensitive as he is to every defect and limitation, and blessed with no patience, these "comments" are rather a blood-curdling nature. It is really a terrible ordeal for even a finished artist. But Paderewski, Esipoff and hundreds more have sat there and been recognized and looked up to as the possessor of real talent, he was shy and modest, and as soon as he realized his defects, and that his first requirements were to build up a perfect technique, he devoted himself exclusively to that, and for a year practiced nothing but Czerny's studies, a fact that Litchitzki used often to quote to his American pupils who came over to "finish off" and wished to begin with concertos.

Paderewski's power of concentration was enormous, and he could work an

of that wonderful coterie of artists, Paderewski, Esipoff, Bloomfield Zeisler, Mme. Hoppekirch and others around their beloved Litchitzki, as only one could do who had herself been a part of it all and was thoroughly permeated with its spirit and essence.

The great tragedy underlying this, our mortal life, entered the soul of Paderewski at a very early age, and doubtless developed that intense sadness which makes itself felt through all his music and which seems to have marked that beautiful pale face as her own.

**PADEREWSKI'S MASTER.**  
When he went to the great Litchitzki in 1885, he had won distinction as a composer, and his genius and earnestness were obvious. He had gone over a vast amount of music, but without great care, and his playing was wholly uncontrolled, his style unformed. Indeed, he did not hesitate to introduce his own improvisations when it suited his fancy. But among the students, although he was recognized and looked up to as the possessor of real talent, he was shy and modest, and as soon as he realized his defects, and that his first requirements were to build up a perfect technique, he devoted himself exclusively to that, and for a year practiced nothing but Czerny's studies, a fact that Litchitzki used often to quote to his American pupils who came over to "finish off" and wished to begin with concertos.

Paderewski's power of concentration was enormous, and he could work an

of that wonderful coterie of artists, Paderewski, Esipoff, Bloomfield Zeisler, Mme. Hoppekirch and others around their beloved Litchitzki, as only one could do who had herself been a part of it all and was thoroughly permeated with its spirit and essence.

The great tragedy underlying this, our mortal life, entered the soul of Paderewski at a very early age, and doubtless developed that intense sadness which makes itself felt through all his music and which seems to have marked that beautiful pale face as her own.

**PADEREWSKI'S MASTER.**  
When he went to the great Litchitzki in 1885, he had won distinction as a composer, and his genius and earnestness were obvious. He had gone over a vast amount of music, but without great care, and his playing was wholly uncontrolled, his style unformed. Indeed, he did not hesitate to introduce his own improvisations when it suited his fancy. But among the students, although he was recognized and looked up to as the possessor of real talent, he was shy and modest, and as soon as he realized his defects, and that his first requirements were to build up a perfect technique, he devoted himself exclusively to that, and for a year practiced nothing but Czerny's studies, a fact that Litchitzki used often to quote to his American pupils who came over to "finish off" and wished to begin with concertos.

Paderewski's power of concentration was enormous, and he could work an

of that wonderful coterie of artists, Paderewski, Esipoff, Bloomfield Zeisler, Mme. Hoppekirch and others around their beloved Litchitzki, as only one could do who had herself been a part of it all and was thoroughly permeated with its spirit and essence.

The great tragedy underlying this, our mortal life, entered the soul of Paderewski at a very early age, and doubtless developed that intense sadness which makes itself felt through all his music and which seems to have marked that beautiful pale face as her own.

**PADEREWSKI'S MASTER.**  
When he went to the great Litchitzki in 1885, he had won distinction as a composer, and his genius and earnestness were obvious. He had gone over a vast amount of music, but without great care, and his playing was wholly uncontrolled, his style unformed. Indeed, he did not hesitate to introduce his own improvisations when it suited his fancy. But among the students, although he was recognized and looked up to as the possessor of real talent, he was shy and modest, and as soon as he realized his defects, and that his first requirements were to build up a perfect technique, he devoted himself exclusively to that, and for a year practiced nothing but Czerny's studies, a fact that Litchitzki used often to quote to his American pupils who came over to "finish off" and wished to begin with concertos.

Paderewski's power of concentration was enormous, and he could work an

of that wonderful coterie of artists, Paderewski, Esipoff, Bloomfield Zeisler, Mme. Hoppekirch and others around their beloved Litchitzki, as only one could do who had herself been a part of it all and was thoroughly permeated with its spirit and essence.

The great tragedy underlying this, our mortal life, entered the soul of Paderewski at a very early age, and doubtless developed that intense sadness which makes itself felt through all his music and which seems to have marked that beautiful pale face as her own.

**PADEREWSKI'S MASTER.**  
When he went to the great Litchitzki in 1885, he had won distinction as a composer, and his genius and earnestness were obvious. He had gone over a vast amount of music, but without great care, and his playing was wholly uncontrolled, his style unformed. Indeed, he did not hesitate to introduce his own improvisations when it suited his fancy. But among the students, although he was recognized and looked up to as the possessor of real talent, he was shy and modest, and as soon as he realized his defects, and that his first requirements were to build up a perfect technique, he devoted himself exclusively to that, and for a year practiced nothing but Czerny's studies, a fact that Litchitzki used often to quote to his American pupils who came over to "finish off" and wished to begin with concertos.

Paderewski's power of concentration was enormous, and he could work an

of that wonderful coterie of artists, Paderewski, Esipoff, Bloomfield Zeisler, Mme. Hoppekirch and others around their beloved Litchitzki, as only one could do who had herself been a part of it all and was thoroughly permeated with its spirit and essence.

## PAINLESS? CERTAINLY....

What the Reliable People Say:

No. 9. I had a tooth drawn by A. J. Stevens, of Pa. Dental Co., without least pain or danger. I am now confident that teeth can be drawn painlessly. JOSEPH CURTIS, The Palma, Cal.

This "ad" is Worth \$1.00 on a Plate.

No. 10. This is to testify that I have had Eastern and California dentists try to pull a tooth to my gums, but all failed until I had the Pa. Dental Co. undertake the work. I am more than satisfied with the result as in by them. TOURNOUX, Agent for Civic Review.

A Good set of Teeth \$6.00

PA. DENTAL CO. 226 S. Spring St.

## PADEREWSKI'S MASTER.

THE GREAT POLISH PIANIST STUDYING IN VIENNA.

Litchitzki in Liszt's Legitimate Successor and American Students Flock About Him Eager to Imbibe the Fire of Genius He Infused Into Those He Teaches.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

It was with great delight, in a quiet twilight the other afternoon, that I heard many pleasant things about the great and only Paderewski.

In a charmingly artistic studio, with its cherished grand piano in the center and all about it rich rugs, old tapestries, pictures ancient and modern, and that wonderful bric-a-brac which the artist alone seems able to pick up, a lady clad in a clinging white negligee which emphasized the marvelous gold-red tint of her hair, lay upon a divan in the midst of her cushions, and in the mellow half tones talked of the old days of Vienna.

It was with great delight, in a quiet twilight the other afternoon, that I heard many pleasant things about the great and only Paderewski.

In a charmingly artistic studio, with its cherished grand piano in the center and all about it rich rugs, old tapestries, pictures ancient and modern, and that wonderful bric-a-brac which the artist alone seems able to pick up, a lady clad in a clinging white negligee which emphasized the marvelous gold-red tint of her hair, lay upon a divan in the midst of her cushions, and in the mellow half tones talked of the old days of Vienna.

beautiful Russian who received for Litchitzki, came through the door and said that the master wanted him, and we were shown into two large and luxuriously-furnished drawing-rooms opening together—an ensemble of wall richly hung, stained glass windows, fine paintings, large busts of composers on tall pedestals, rugs, tiger skins, and a couple of ducks full of the water, and a superb carved oak chair of rare design before him.

"Litchitzki beckoned to Paderewski to come and sit beside him. He came once in a while would take his hand most affectionately. On the other side of Paderewski I noticed a pale, strong, young man, with short, black hair falling around it, Mme. Hoppekirch, and opposite her Mme. Bloomfield Zeisler, and before her, Esipoff, a blond man of whom she has a remarkable presence, full of beauty and power, and seems as subtle and mysterious as the Sphinx. Bloomfield played only at the piano, but Paderewski also played it superbly, then Litchitzki took it and put it to bed in the night."

A CONCOURSE OF CELEBRITIES.

These class lessons are a distinguished feature of Litchitzki's work. He will be as great an interest in the musical history of Vienna as were those of Liszt's in the history of Weimar.

Every Wednesday he gives up the entire afternoon and evening to these class lessons, free of charge. There are usually about one hundred persons present, including pupils and any great artist like Joachim or the late Rubinstein, who may be in Vienna, and where concerted music is played, members from the public orchestra, some of whom are best pupils play at one piano, while Litchitzki sits at the other, smoking and making comments on the playing; and keenly sensitive as he is to every defect and limitation, and blessed with no patience, these "comments" are rather a blood-curdling nature. It is really a terrible ordeal for even a finished artist. But Paderewski, Esipoff and hundreds more have sat there and been recognized and looked up to as the possessor of real talent, he was shy and modest, and as soon as he realized his defects, and that his first requirements were to build up a perfect technique, he devoted himself exclusively to that, and for a year practiced nothing but Czerny's studies, a fact that Litchitzki used often to quote to his American pupils who came over to "finish off" and wished to begin with concertos.

Paderewski's power of concentration was enormous, and he could work an

of that wonderful coterie of artists, Paderewski, Esipoff, Bloomfield Zeisler, Mme. Hoppekirch and others around their beloved Litchitzki, as only one could do who had herself been a part of it all and was thoroughly permeated with its spirit and essence.

The great tragedy underlying this, our mortal life, entered the soul of Paderewski at a very early age, and doubtless developed that intense sadness which makes itself felt through all his music and which seems to have marked that beautiful pale face as her own.

**PADEREWSKI'S MASTER.**  
When he went to the great Litchitzki in 1885, he had won distinction as a composer, and his genius and earnestness were obvious. He had gone over a vast amount of music, but without great care, and his playing was wholly uncontrolled, his style unformed. Indeed, he did not hesitate to introduce his own improvisations when it suited his fancy. But among the students, although he was recognized and looked up to as the possessor of real talent, he was shy and modest, and as soon as he realized his defects, and that his first requirements were to build up a perfect technique, he devoted himself exclusively to that, and for a year practiced nothing but Czerny's studies, a fact that Litchitzki used often to quote to his American pupils who came over to "finish off" and wished to begin with concertos.

Paderewski's power of concentration was enormous, and he could work an

of that wonderful coterie of artists, Paderewski, Esipoff, Bloomfield Zeisler, Mme. Hoppekirch and others around their beloved Litchitzki, as only one could do who had herself been a part of it all and was thoroughly permeated with its spirit and essence.

The great tragedy underlying this, our mortal life, entered the soul of Paderewski at a very early age, and doubtless developed that intense sadness which makes itself felt through all his music and which seems to have marked that beautiful pale face as her own.

**PADEREWSKI'S MASTER.**  
When he went to the great Litchitzki in 1885, he had won distinction as a composer, and his genius and earnestness were obvious. He had gone over a vast amount of music, but without great care, and his playing was wholly uncontrolled, his style unformed. Indeed, he did not hesitate to introduce his own improvisations when it suited his fancy. But among the students, although he was recognized and looked up to as the possessor of real talent, he was shy and modest, and as soon as he realized his defects, and that his first requirements were to build up a perfect technique, he devoted himself exclusively to that, and for a year practiced nothing but Czerny's studies, a fact that Litchitzki used often to quote to his American pupils who came over to "finish off" and wished to begin with concertos.

Paderewski's power of concentration was enormous, and he could work an

of that wonderful coterie of artists, Paderewski, Esipoff, Bloomfield Zeisler, Mme. Hoppekirch and others around their beloved Litchitzki, as only one could do who had herself been a part of it all and was thoroughly permeated with its spirit and essence.

The great tragedy underlying this, our mortal life, entered the soul of Paderewski at a very early age, and doubtless developed that intense sadness which makes itself felt through all his music and which seems to have marked that beautiful pale face as her own.

**PADEREWSKI'S MASTER.**  
When he went to the great Litchitzki in 1885, he had won distinction as a composer, and his genius and earnestness were obvious. He had gone over a vast amount of music, but without great care, and his playing was wholly uncontrolled, his style unformed. Indeed, he did not hesitate to introduce his own improvisations when it suited his fancy. But among the students, although he was recognized and looked up to as the possessor of real talent, he was shy and modest, and as soon as he realized his defects, and that his first requirements were to build up a perfect technique, he devoted himself exclusively to that, and for a year practiced nothing but Czerny's studies, a fact that Litchitzki used often to quote to his American pupils who came over to "finish off" and wished to begin with concertos.

Paderewski's power of concentration was enormous, and he could work an

of that wonderful coterie of artists, Paderewski, Esipoff, Bloomfield Zeisler, Mme. Hoppekirch and others around their beloved Litchitzki, as only one could do who had herself been a part of it all and was thoroughly permeated with its spirit and essence.

The great tragedy underlying this, our mortal life, entered the soul of Paderewski at a very early age, and doubtless developed that intense sadness which makes itself felt through all his music and which seems to have marked that beautiful pale face as her own.

**PADEREWSKI'S MASTER.**  
When he went to the great Litchitzki in 1885, he had won distinction as a composer, and his genius and earnestness were obvious. He had gone over a vast amount of music, but without great care, and his playing was wholly uncontrolled, his style unformed. Indeed, he did not hesitate to introduce his own improvisations when it suited his fancy. But among the students, although he was recognized and looked up to as the possessor of real talent, he was shy and modest, and as soon as he realized his defects, and that his first requirements were to build up a perfect technique, he devoted himself exclusively to that, and for a year practiced nothing but Czerny's studies, a fact that Litchitzki used often to quote to his American pupils who came over to "finish off" and wished to begin with concertos.

Paderewski's power of concentration was enormous, and he could work an

of that wonderful coterie of artists, Paderewski, Esipoff, Bloomfield Zeisler, Mme. Hoppekirch and others around their beloved Litchitzki, as only one could do who had herself been a part of it all and was thoroughly permeated with its spirit and essence.

## DR. TALCOTT &amp; CO.

The Only Doctors in Southern California Treating

Every Form of Weakness

AND

DISEASES OF THE

EXCLUSIVELY.

To show our honesty, sincerity and ability, WE ARE WILLING TO WAIT FOR OUR FREE UNTIL CURE IS EFFECTED.

We will send free, securely sealed, a little book explaining our methods. We have the largest practice on the Pacific Coast, treating Weaknesses and diseases of Men and Women.

Apex Main and Third Sts., over Wells-Fargo & Co. Private side entrance on Third Street.

## DR. TALCOTT &amp; CO.

The Only Doctors in Southern California Treating

Every Form of Weakness

AND

DISEASES OF THE

EXCLUSIVELY.

To show our honesty, sincerity and ability, WE ARE WILLING TO WAIT FOR OUR FREE UNTIL CURE IS EFFECTED.

We will send free, securely sealed, a little book explaining our methods. We have the largest practice on the Pacific Coast, treating Weaknesses and diseases of Men and Women.

Apex Main and Third Sts., over Wells-Fargo & Co. Private side entrance on Third Street.

## DR. TALCOTT &amp; CO.

The Only Doctors in Southern California Treating

Every Form of Weakness

AND

DISEASES OF THE

EXCLUSIVELY.

To show our honesty, sincerity and ability, WE ARE WILLING TO WAIT FOR OUR FREE UNTIL CURE IS EFFECTED.

















## PILLOW AND BOBBINS.

LILLIAN, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, AND HER LACE.

she learned from the famous Irish Nun—Youghal and Bruges—Smart Women Will Devote Much Time This Winter to Making Needle Point and Pillow Laces.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

It was an American woman, Lady Randolph Churchill, who organized the Primrose League. Now, another American woman, Lady Beresford, who is better known as Lillian, Duchess of Marlborough, has set about reviving and conducting the hand manufacture of delicate laces, not only in the land of her adoption, but in the United States as well.

## THE GREAT IRISH NUN.

It all came about a year ago, when not only did she pick up many fine bits of lace,

rapid and interesting. That is why the duchess and her friends, the beautiful Countess of Londonderry, the Dowager Countess of Dudley and others are making the pillow laces a specialty.

And then obligingly she took from a Japanese cabinet the full equipment for this dainty work.

## THE OUTFIT.

It proved to be a fat, round pillow, all covered with light-blue silk, gathered full at either end and finished with huge bows of blue satin ribbon, quite gorgeous in comparison with those the Belgian women use, covered with black, blue or green calico and fitted with crude wooden bobbins. Round this blue satin cushion ran a strip of paper stuck full of pin holes, outlining a pattern, and from this by threads as delicate as cobweb hung a cluster of ivory bobbins, polished, richly tinted, and the oval end of each carved with a tiny initial monogram. All this fits in a delicate boat-shaped basket, gilded, inlaid with ribbons and intended to sit on the lacemaker's knees.

When a half dozen friends who are interested in the same fancy work drop in one morning in the week, they sit about the drawing-room, and over their pink, blue, scarlet, green or lavender

fair hands, but pieces of old lace in her specialty. If she has elected to perfect her work in the Valenciennes, or Guipure, the cabinet shows the specialty in great perfection, for not only is every piece of intricate, but historic Valenciennes a piece of Lady Mary Montague's headpiece, one of Sir Edward Sackville's wrist ruffles, showing a blood stain received in his duel with Lord Bruce.

Individually some one mentions rose point, or point a la guillemette, or point de gaze, the lace-maker then produces a cabinet drawer she brings a great sheet of paper decorated with a pattern on which with thread, spun by hand in a Belgian cellar, of a special flax, she weaves with a needle the genuine point lace, a single piece of which is really a work of a lifetime. The Irish points are not so difficult. Carriemacross is a hand-woven net on which bits of muslin are appliqued and that is a lace in which the Duchess of Marlborough is particularly expert.

## FOR GIFTS.

From a flat box one pretty debutante brings out a famous bit of lace on which she and her class of eight have worked valiantly for three months, to give their rather high church rector for Christmas. A square of finest muslin, showing a two-inch wide edging of pure needle point, the design on the net is grape leaves and clusters, wheat ears, triangles, circles and the sign of the cross. Women will economize on their gowns to pay many hundreds for a Venetian point square, to put under a guest's finger-bowl. The most magnificent wedding gift in the year is a lace tablecloth, to be laid over cream satin, while the sixteen dollies were wreaths of Honiton. Women will economize on their gowns to pay many hundreds for a Venetian point square, to put under a guest's finger-bowl. The most magnificent wedding gift in the year is a lace tablecloth, to be laid over cream satin, while the sixteen dollies were wreaths of Honiton.

And then, with a wave of her little hand, that took in the splendid dining-room and its costly appointments, and that revealed the fact that, though the hand was very white and shapely, it was entirely without ornament.

"Young women in my position," with a slight curve of her red lip, "are scarcely given to inviting good-looking young strangers to dine with them simply because they happen to be a lost and cherished trinket. That curious ornament is, I admit, an old, valued family possession. And—"

But here the young man interrupted her with a cold laugh and a shrug of his square shoulders.

"Oh, pray don't let us mince matters," he said bitterly, but with perfect politeness. "Charity, true charity, I know, does

not stop at conventions. And good women, I have heard for this is my first experience as a beggar. I assure you have always a merciful way of doing their good deeds.

"I picked up your trinket. You turned and saw an out-at-elbows fellow whom you fancied had been better days. You could not offer him money, though he looked needy enough. I've no doubt but it was Thanksgiving night—a time when all the world is supposed to dine, and you saw your opportunity.

You expressed a faint of the dark street, he offered to see you to your door, and there it was an easy matter to persuade the hungry dog to enter. Plain as my nose, kindest angel, and I shan't forget my place."

"Oh!" cried the young lady, and stared down at her plate in open and pained embarrassment.

"Yes," went on the young man, "I must keep my place. For now, filled to the chin with your excellent dinner—the tramp on his feet, as it were—is the moment for the insolent cock-sparrow to turn like the fabled adder and sting the hand that warmed him."

And here the speaker's bantering tone faltered and his fine eyes filled with a moisture that was suspiciously like tears.

He was very young, you see, scarcely twenty-four; and the world had been to him a place of hardships and cruel doubt; these last few days or a spot to lay his head for one. And so grateful was he already to this fair young woman, who, in a place of such poverty, had saved him from the horrors of a holiday evening spent in the streets, that the motive of her thinking ill of him was something too poignant to be endured.

The unknown watched him narrowly, peeping from the tail of her eye and playing with her salad.

"Better!" she said, petulantly, "you have put me in a temper. I knew you

to be a gentleman," she added coldly, "for I should never have asked you in, whatever your services. But call the motive what you choose. I assure you it was from a purely selfish one that I brought you here tonight. That golden sun—"

"Which I have right here in my vest pocket," cried the guest, who now suddenly realized that he had refound the golden sun, which, in spite of everything, had, up to this strange dinner, traveled with him through life.

"You didn't ask me for it in the street, you know, and I haven't offered it back here fearing thus by so doing I would dispel the charm of this wonderful night, the palace, and the princess, and all the rest of it weren't worth a picaresque, you remember, when Aladdin had lost the lamp."

The young lady laughed in delicious enjoyment of the fancy; and, her haughty manner having changed to easy friendliness, she declared that for her, too, the old ornament had a meaning.

It was an Indian amulet, he must know, an honored family possession, and accented with occult power. In this last, however, she had but little faith; though she had often amused herself childishly by allowing it to decide matters for her—like the throwing up of a penny.

So, ridiculous as the first might appear, it was really to this foolish old charm that they owed their meeting tonight.

"Fact, I assure you!" declared the mysterious one as soon as she could speak of the bubbling mirth that had taken possession of her.

"When I went out at 6 o'clock it was merely to take a walk and clear my head of the morbid thoughts that had ever tangled the brain of woman. I was at the turning point of my life, a critical spot that had to be bridged in an instant."

"But, as usual in moments of doubt, the amulet was in my hand; and as I went along I actually said prayers to it, yes, prayers! So, when presently I for-

"That is, with one exception," she corrected. "To any irrelevant question, to anything silly, you understand, simply answer, 'I don't know.'"

"Remember," she concluded, "it is on your fact and apparent good faith on your modest and grave deportment, that my whole future is about to depend."

"So saying, the bewildered speaker opened the door, and the pair entered a vast bed chamber, with bare polished floor, and the rich but gloomy furnishings of the eighteenth century. It was lighted only by a burst of unshaded gas that danced and waved from the end of a long fixture shaped like a torch.

This medieval-looking affair was stuck straight in the wall above a yawning chimney place, and by its flickering and fantastic light the young man saw that, beside themselves, there were three other persons in the room; a sister of charity as sick nurse, a tall, excessively thin man with the laze bag of a lawyer, and the dying ogre himself.

On this last individual he concentrated his attention, and never before had he imagined a man so weakened, so old, so little alive, and so much alive at the same time.

He lay in the big bed propped up by pillows, a tall, pointed nightcap drawn to the ears on his poor little skull; a tiny, pitiful ancient man, with baby claws and the sharp eye of ogre.

As the newcomers approached he made a movement, which called the young man's attention to another thing—a collection of rare spoons spread over the coverlet.

Well might the looker's eyes round at the sight, for never were such spoons shaped by the fancy of man! They were spoons of all sizes, forms and materials, gold spoons, silver spoons, lead spoons and iron spoons.

Some had handles topped by great bull's eye gems; others were twisted here into strange shapes, into heads, serpents, horse, ship and wield in-

struments of eating. The sweetest of the door slammed on the sweetest possibilities that ever flashed from the eye of woman or thumped in the heart of man.

So closed a wonderful Thanksgiving evening. And so a foolish fragment of hammered gold, not so big as a silver dollar, and stamped with a setting sun, was made the emissary of Cupid to bring two distant lives together.

NINA FITCH.

## THANKSGIVING TURKEY.

THE BIGNESS OF THE INDUSTRY DOWN IN KENTUCKY.

One Single Turkey Pen Ships Thirty Thousand Dressed Birds to Market Every Autumn—The Price and the Picking.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Few of us who sit around the Thanksgiving board pause to think of the vast number of turkeys that are necessary to supply the demand on this national holiday.

The origin of the red man, who hunted the wild bird long before the paleface had domesticated it, or made the famous proposition, after a day's hunt, in which a buzzard and a wild turkey

constituted the amount of game killed: "Now you take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey, or I'll take the turkey and you take the buzzard."

And thereupon the maxim arose: "He never said turkey to me once." This favorite bird, which is an American production, when properly combined with the necessary auxiliaries—oysters, roasted chestnuts, cranberry sauce, and the succulent celery, makes a savory dish, in the full praise of which all words ignominiously fail.

The following figures from an inland Kentucky town, one of many which help to supply the city markets with Thanksgiving turkeys, will give some little idea of the extent of this branch of industry, and of the methods employed to prepare the turkey for the market and the cook.

The young brood of turkeys is to the farmer's wife her chief source of revenue for the autumn and winter, therefore she guards them through the dangers attendant on turkeyhood with jealous care, and usually drives a shrewd bargain later with the buyer, who begins his riding through the country as Thanksgiving approaches.

Turkeys are generally bought on foot, and the prices range from 4 to 5 cents a pound. The flocks are driven to the turkey pens from the different farms. If the distance is a long one, and the turkey goes to roost at sundown, wherever it may happen to be, and despite all efforts of the driver to urge it on.

Turkeys are kept in enclosed pens until they are ready to be killed, but geese are pastured out on meadows, and are watched by small boys, who, with long sticks, keep them from straying out of bounds.

Ducks, geese and chickens are generally shipped alive to the cities, but turkeys are usually killed and dressed

for the market. They are not fed for some twelve hours before killing, and after being picked and cleaned are put on cooling boards for another twelve hours before they are packed in cases. Get out of the two thousand turkeys or more constitute.

In the turkey house are a row of boxes with both ends open, and a narrow way between them. These are fastened along the side of the wall, and into them the turkeys are thrust, head downward, until their heads and necks protrude through the lower opening. Then the "sticker" with a sharp knife goes along the line and cuts the throat of each bird, leaving it to bleed to death, while a trough underneath it carries off the blood.

The turkey's wings are confined by the sides of the box so that it cannot flap or struggle, and death does not seem to be painful to it.

When the turkey is dead, the wings and tail feathers are cut off and the body is sent to the picking-room, where a number of men, women and children are employed. The turkey is suspended from a twine cord, and the picker nimbly uses both hands, literally making "the feathers fly."

From two to four thousand turkeys are picked a day, and a skilful hand can average fifty or sixty each. Three cents apiece is paid for picking a turkey.

Not much of the fowl is thrown away. The wings are saved and are sold for fat and other things; the tail feathers are sent to factories where feather dusters are made; the quills are ground into pulp and then pressed into artificial whistles, and the tail feathers are used for various purposes.

When the dressed turkey reaches the market the prices fluctuate anywhere from 24 to 30 cents a pound, and that the business is not always a paying one.

From twenty to thirty thousand turkeys are killed each season and sent from this one turkey pen, and the reader may judge from these figures how great a number is required to supply the Thanksgiving board throughout the country with its great national dish.

HENRY C. WOOD.

Harrodsburg, Ky.

## TIMELY CHARITIES.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

The modern lady bountiful, even more than her old-time sister, loves dearly to unloose her purse for her less fortunate fellow-beings, and at Thanksgiving tide in her heart especially touched. This is the one day of the year entirely given over to the joys of home, and then do the trials of the homeless appear most acutely to her who is richly endowed with this world's goods.

A favorite manner of dispensing Thanksgiving bounty is for my lady to go to the matron of her pet charity—day nursery, hospital or asylum—and, slipping into the good woman's hand a generous check, tell her to feed the hungry on that day of days.

Then the forlorn matron, with her assistants, takes out her list of deserving poor and for each family she prepares a rosy-brown paper bag. In it go a turkey, flour and vegetables, not forgetting a golden pumpkin from which to make the traditional pie. Next a number of the destitute and respectable hangers-on are paid to carry these precious parcels to the various recipients to whom this homely present is one of the greatest episodes of the year, bringing sunshine in a shady place to many a weary and hopeless soul.

Affording a means of enjoying a Thanksgiving dinner in the beneficiary's own home, no matter how humble, creates out the idea and spirit of the day to a much greater extent than for a large number of the unfortunate to be asked to dine together at some public institution. But when, as

is so often the case, the poor creatures have no spot they can really call their own, how gladly do they sit down to a bountiful feast prepared for them through the generosity of some kindly friend whose lines have fallen in pleasant places.

Miss Helen MacLeod is one of the best known devotees to the little ones of the poor. Each year as regularly as the coming of Thanksgiving itself, not only does she spread a long table in her own home for crippled and orphan children at Woody Crest, but some other of the many institutions for homeless or suffering little ones is made the recipient of her bounty.

Then next in gaining sympathy are the aged poor, always an adjunct of missions and charitable resorts. These are familiarly known as "aged pilgrims," and appetizing little bundles of test sugar, jellies and custards are donated to them, with special regard for their toothless state.

CAROLYN HALSTED.

## Fits Cured.

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peck, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living physician. His success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 30 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure. Free of charge to those who send their postcard and express address. We advise any such case to address PROF. W. H. PECK, P.O. Cedar St., New York.



LACE-MAKING—THE SMART SET.

old Limerick and Carriemacross, but from the famous nun of Youghal, who has just died, she learned how to make with her own hands many sorts of fine Irish point.

To this nun, who was considered the most expert lace-maker in Ireland and the first to create the beautiful Youghal point, the Duchess paid \$2500 for a single flounce three yards long. This has been added to her ever-growing collection of laces that for a number of years she has been gathering and which now promises to be enriched by examples from her own deft hands.

## PILLOW LACES.

Not satisfied with what she could learn of lace-making in Ireland, where the needle points and fragile appliques are chiefly produced, she has undertaken the study of pillow lace, having an expert over from Bruges to teach her the method.

The Duchess's example quickly found imitators among her titled courtiers, scores of pretty pillows, with all the accompanying apparatus, have been ordered

silk pillows take a lesson in lace-making from an expert Frenchwoman.

## AMATEUR WORK.

Guipure, Duchesse, Honiton, Torchon and Valenciennes are all pillow laces, but Valenciennes and Duchesse are the most popular with the amateur artists, who, after twelve lessons, is ready to work independently, and then sets upon her pillow a most ambitious pattern for some special piece of lace, at which she may work for five, ten or twenty years, making every inch by hand.

Youthful matrons, whose daughters are still pink-and-white babies in their nurses' arms, are beginning work on pieces of lace for flounces, fans or handkerchiefs to be used by the daughter, when she is ready to marry. Debutantes, just entering their first season, are making little lace bars or wonderful dolly sets and edgings for some special piece of lace, at which she may work for five, ten or twenty years, making every inch by hand.

Sets of six perfect Valenciennes ruffles to trim a bridal layette, or won-



IT WAS IN FRONT OF A DOOR CURTAINED WITH VELVET.

not stop at conventions. And good women, I have heard for this is my first experience as a beggar. I assure you have always a merciful way of doing their good deeds.

"I picked up your trinket. You turned and saw an out-at-elbows fellow whom you fancied had been better days. You could not offer him money, though he looked needy enough. I've no doubt but it was Thanksgiving night—a time when all the world is supposed to dine, and you saw your opportunity.

You expressed a faint of the dark street, he offered to see you to your door, and there it was an easy matter to persuade the hungry dog to enter. Plain as my nose, kindest angel, and I shan't forget my place."

"Oh!" cried the young lady, and stared down at her plate in open and pained embarrassment.

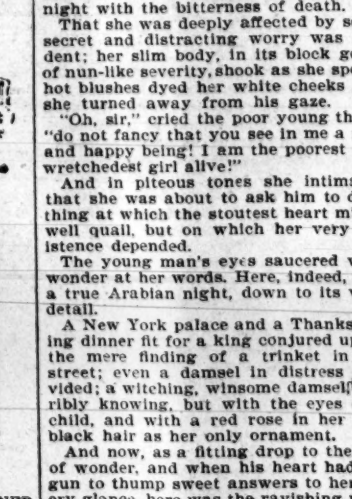
"Yes," went on the young man, "I must keep my place. For now, filled to the chin with your excellent dinner—the tramp on his feet, as it were—is the moment for the insolent cock-sparrow to turn like the fabled adder and sting the hand that warmed him."

And here the speaker's bantering tone faltered and his fine eyes filled with a moisture that was suspiciously like tears.

He was very young, you see, scarcely twenty-four; and the world had been to him a place of hardships and cruel doubt; these last few days or a spot to lay his head for one. And so grateful was he already to this fair young woman, who, in a place of such poverty, had saved him from the horrors of a holiday evening spent in the streets, that the motive of her thinking ill of him was something too poignant to be endured.

The unknown watched him narrowly, peeping from the tail of her eye and playing with her salad.

"Better!" she said, petulantly, "you have put me in a temper. I knew you



FAN AND SCARF OF THE NEW YOUGHAL LACE.

from Brussels, and not long ago a dozen or more of these odd objects, with packages of thread and books of patterns, puzzled our customs officers. Eventually it was found that the paraphernalia had been especially imported for a number of rich lace-loving American women, and now it is considered insufficient to merely pay big sums for scraps of fine old point; one should be able to discuss laces as a connoisseur and more or less successfully imitate their mesh and pattern.

A FASHIONABLE OCCUPATION.

The American producers of the airy stuff are chiefly beginners as yet with the needles and pillows, and one enthusiastic lady who studied under the duchess's teacher, promises the arrival of a golden age in lace-making, and that with many women the pillow and bobbins will take the place of all other fancy work.

"Only the wealthy people can afford to really indulge in this task," she explained, "for only rich women can give the time it requires, and for those who regard lace seriously, the needle points are most highly considered from the artistic side, while pillow lace is more

derful duchess caps and bibs for a goldchild are among the gifts planned for ultimate completion on the pillows and in the first blush of enthusiasm a lace-maker and her pillow are rarely parted.

TEA AND BOBBINS.

She is apt to be found, at 5 o'clock, by masculine admirers, who come into tea, seated by the drawing-room window, her sleek head in profile meekly bent, while with deft, jeweled fingers she whisks her bobbins this way and that, their ivory clatter making merry music. Her sleeves are short and close about the dimpled wrists, to give the hand free play, and she explains to the admiring circle that the cobweb-line thread comes all from England, from the lace center, Nottingham, where the climate is so moist the flax fibre can be spun out to exquisite fineness without breaking.

The design for the christening cap she is making, she further explains, was drawn by her own hands or is imported, and shows—unlike cups and hearts in a mesh of rose vines. Across in a cabinet one is free to inspect not only bits of lace made by her



A VAST BEDCHAMBER.

got myself and dropped it, and saw it a moment later in your hand. It really looked as if the god of the golden sun had sent you as an instrument to deliver me from my troubles."

Over this delightful nonsense the pair joined for a moment in more laughter and further gay talk of the amulet.

Then suddenly the lady grew grave and her face fell. And she ventured the burning question on his tongue: "Do not fancy that you see in me a rich and happy being? I am the poorest and wretchedest girl alive!"

The young man's eyes sauced with wonder at her words. Here, indeed, was a true Arabian night, down to its very deers.

A New York palace and a Thanksgiving dinner fit for a king conjured up by the mere finding of a trinket in the street; even a small talk, and a word provided; a witching, winsome damsel, richly knowing, but with the eyes of a child, and with a red rose in her ink-black hair, her lovely ornaments of gold and now, as a fitting drop to the cup of wonder, and when his heart had begun to thump sweet answers to her every glance, here was the ravishing princess, at Clarendon, after all!

Just what the young man would have said at this point of his thinking is something that will never be known. The old butler entering at the moment, further confidences were stopped. So, while the table was being cleared for dessert, the unknown hid her anxieties under a mask of small talk, and it was only when this dessert had been eaten and the room free again that the young man dared even to throw into his eyes the burning question on his tongue:

"Yes," said the young woman, in a low voice, in answer to it, "the time has come for action."

She jumped up quickly from her chair, and that it toppled over and she moved toward the door. There the wondering youth met her, an obedient and chivalrous knight in all his bearing, and stooping for a moment, the mysterious one at last spoke.

"Sir," she said, struggling between a laugh and a tear, "up stairs lies an old ogre who has been drinking and it is to save me from his wicked folly that I now throw myself on your mercy."

"There is no time to lose. Follow me."



THE STICKING-ROOM.

constituted the amount of game killed: "Now you take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey, or I'll take the turkey and you take the buzzard."

And thereupon the maxim arose: "He never said turkey to me once." This favorite bird, which is an American production, when properly combined with the necessary auxiliaries—oysters, roasted chestnuts, cranberry sauce, and the succulent celery, makes a savory dish, in the full praise of which all words ignominiously fail.

The following figures from an inland Kentucky town, one of many which help to supply the city markets with Thanksgiving turkeys, will give some little idea of the extent of this branch of industry, and of the methods employed to prepare the turkey for the market and the cook.

The young brood of turkeys is to the farmer's wife her chief source of revenue for the autumn and winter, therefore she guards them through the dangers attendant on turkeyhood with jealous care, and usually drives a shrewd bargain later with the buyer, who begins his riding through the country as Thanksgiving approaches.

Turkeys are generally bought on foot, and the prices range from 4 to 5 cents a pound. The flocks are driven to the turkey pens from the different farms. If the distance is a long one, and the turkey goes to roost at sundown, wherever it may happen to be, and despite all efforts of the driver to urge it on.

Turkeys are kept in enclosed pens until they are ready to be killed, but geese are pastured out on meadows, and are watched by small boys, who, with long sticks, keep them from straying out of bounds.

Ducks, geese and chickens are generally shipped alive to the cities, but turkeys are usually killed and dressed

for the market. They are not fed for some twelve hours before killing, and after being picked and cleaned are put on cooling boards for another twelve hours before they are packed in cases. Get out of the two thousand turkeys or more constitute.

In the turkey house are a row of boxes with both ends open, and a narrow way between them. These are fastened along the side of the wall, and into them the turkeys are thrust, head downward, until their heads and necks protrude through the lower opening. Then the "sticker" with a sharp knife goes along the line and cuts the throat of each bird, leaving it to bleed to death, while a trough underneath it carries off the blood.

The turkey's wings are confined by the sides of the box so that it cannot flap or struggle, and death does not seem to be painful to it.

When the turkey is dead, the wings and tail feathers are cut off and the body is sent to the picking-room, where a number of men, women and children are employed. The turkey is suspended from a twine cord, and the picker nimbly uses both hands, literally making "the feathers fly."

From two to four thousand turkeys are picked a day, and a skilful hand can average fifty or sixty each. Three cents apiece is paid for picking a turkey.

Not much of the fowl is thrown away. The wings are saved and are sold for fat and other things; the tail feathers are sent to factories where feather dusters are made; the quills are ground into pulp and then pressed into artificial whistles, and the tail feathers are used for various purposes.

When the dressed turkey reaches the market the prices fluctuate anywhere from 24 to 30 cents a pound, and that the business is not always a paying one.

From twenty to thirty thousand turkeys are killed each season and sent from this one turkey pen, and the reader may judge from these figures how great a number is required to supply the Thanksgiving board throughout the country with its great national dish.

HENRY C. WOOD.

Harrodsburg, Ky.

THE STICKING-ROOM.

constituted the amount of game killed: "Now you take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey, or I'll take the turkey and you take the buzzard."

And thereupon the maxim arose: "He never said turkey to me once." This favorite bird, which is an American production, when properly combined with the necessary auxiliaries—oysters, roasted chestnuts, cranberry sauce, and the succulent celery, makes a savory dish, in the full praise of which all words ignominiously fail.

The following figures from an inland Kentucky town, one of many which help to supply the city markets with Thanksgiving turkeys, will give some little idea of the extent of this branch of industry, and of the methods employed to prepare the turkey



Mail Orders Filled Promptly at These Prices.

# The Price Ax Drops...

An Avalanche in Underwear such as Los Angeles women have never seen—The very pinnacle of value serving will be touched in tomorrow's great trading—a chance of the year—Men who have grown gray in the dry-goods business say they have never seen such values—Women's, Misses', Children's and Infants' Winter Underwear at prices which simply undersell the very closest marking in the town. The stock and the assortment and the qualities and the values are grand—unsurpassable—unmatchable.

## The Underwear Story Told in Chapters.

### Chapter I.

- Combination Suits—Women's Natural Gray, heavy Jersey Ribbed, complete line of sizes; the usual 75c quality; may go at... **45c**
- Combination Suits—Women's Natural Gray, heavy Jersey Ribbed Suits; usually sold at 80c; may go at... **50c**
- Combination Suits—Women's Gray Jersey Ribbed Suits, fine Egyptian Cotton; usually sold at 55c; may go at... **55c**
- Combination Suits—Women's heavy fine Maco Cotton Jersey Ribbed; the "Onitza" seamless and glove fitting silk finish; usually sold at \$1.50; go at... **95c**
- Combination Suits—Women's Fine French Balbriggan, long sleeves, heavy-weight, silk finish that looks like silk; usually \$1.50; may go at... **\$1.00**

### Chapter II.

- Women's Vests and Pants. Natural Gray-wool Mixtures, long sleeves, silk-trimmed; usually sold at 40c; may go at... **25c**
- Women's Vests and Pants. Heavy Jersey-ribbed, maco cotton, silk-trimmed on neck and bottom; pearl buttons, fleece-lined; usually sold at 75c; may go at... **50c**
- Women's Vests and Pants. All pure wool, natural gray, silk-trimmed; very fine and soft; usually sold at \$1.25; this may go at... **85c**

See the Window Display.

### Chapter III.

- Women's Vests and Pants. Natural wool or white; the "Munsing" non-shrinking, with patent seam finish; the usual \$1.25 quality; may go at... **\$1.00**
- Women's Vests and Pants. Natural wool or white, in the fine grade of Australian Wool, the "Munsing" never shrink, with patent seams; usually sold at \$1.50; may go at... **\$1.20**
- Women's Vests and Pants. Elegant quality, white or natural wool; long sleeves; may go at... **\$1.10**
- Children's Underwear just as Low

### Chapter IV.

- Combination Suits—Women's White Wool Crochet Trimming, patent bottom, soft as wool; can be usually sold at \$1.75; may go at... **\$1.15**
- Combination Suits—Women's White Wool, the famous Munsing Goods, patent finish seams, and your money back if they shrink; the suit at... **\$2.00**
- Combination Suits—Women's Light-weight Australian Wool of the finest kind; the famous Munsing patent seam, never shrinking; usually sold at \$3.00; may go at... **\$2.30**
- Combination Suits—Women's Heavy-weight Fine Australian Wool, Munsing never shrinking kind, with patent seams; usually sold at \$3.50; these may go at... **\$2.90**

No one, big or little, can have an Underwear need for the shivery days and the sneezing nights that we have not provided for, and that too at lower prices than you've ever heard of.

## The Unique, Ladies' Furnishers, 247 S. SPRING ST.

The Underwear Store of the Town.

### WHO WROTE "AULD LANG SYNE."

INTERESTING HISTORY OF A FAMOUS OLD SONG.

Burns Merely Revised a Ballad Caught from a Vagrant Minstrel. Origin of the Air—His Account of His Own Version.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)  
BY S. J. ADAIR FITZGERALD.

"Auld Lang Syne," though it owes its birth to a Scotchman and to Scotland, has been so popular for quite a hundred years with English-speaking people all the world over that it may fairly rank as a lyric of universal sentiment and universal nationality. But, contrary to the general belief, which it must be acknowledged, editors of Burns's works have done their best to foster, "Auld Lang Syne" was not written by the author of "Tam O'Shanter." And, as a matter of history, Burns never once claimed the song as his, only his misquidged and over-anxious friends and worshippers have done this, and consequently much confusion has arisen over the subject. It so happens that, like many another ballad that lives in the hearts of the people, this essentially human song was written by a writer unknown to any poet, and its way into the world anonymously, to find a reciprocating welcome in many a heart and home.

But, though Burns did not write this song, which is included in nearly every collection of his poems published, he was the first to give it to the world in the form which we now know and sing it. Indeed, many pieces have been attributed to Burns which he never wrote, the text of Burns has been as much tampered with, perhaps, as the social gatherings of the Scot, and as a convivial and friendly song it existed in broadlands prior to the close of the seventeenth century. An early version of the song is to be found in James Watson's collection of Scottish songs, published in 1711, and it will be seen from the verse quoted below that Burns very spiritedly changed the weak periphrasis of the old poet into the tender and beautiful phrase so peculiarly pathetic and Scotch:

Should old acquaintance be forgot,  
And never thought upon,  
The flame of love extinguished  
And fairly past and gone,  
Is that kind heart now grows so cold,  
In that loving breast of thine,

That thou canst never once reflect  
On old lang syne.

Here we have a very fine idea badly expressed—the touch of sincerity seems lacking, while the art is common-place. This stanza is from a poem written by Sir Robert Aytoun (1570-1638) of Kincaidie. He was the friend of Ben Jonson and other Elizabethan writers and very likely of Shakespeare himself. Sir Robert undoubtedly obtained the phrase from current idiomatic expressions. He wrote several pieces of minor power.

ALLAN RAMSAY'S VERSION.

Allan Ramsay who, before the advent of Burns, was making an encouraging reputation as a writer of verses and a compiler of old songs and ballads, soon seized upon the rough lyric—believed to have been "polished" by Francis Bempill of Beltrac—and destroyed the intention of the original, as may be observed from this verse, in which Ramsay casts good-fellowship overboard and makes love the keynote:

Should old acquaintance be forgot,  
That they return with scars,  
These are the public heroes' lot,  
Obtained in glorious wars;  
Welcome my Vava, to my breast,  
We hae a cup o' kindness yet,  
And make me once again as blest,  
As I was lang syne.

This song of honest Allan's was first printed in his "Tea-table Miscellany" in 1724, from which it was transferred to Johnson's "Musical Museum," published during Burns's sojourn in the Scottish capital. Allan Ramsay's lyric is not so bad as many have tried to make out, and as a love song was very popular for a long time.

Burns, who was partly responsible for the editing of the "Musical Museum" for Johnson, in which so many ancient pieces first saw the light as printed matter, made many annotations and alterations, and of "Auld Lang Syne" he wrote: "Ramsay here, as usual with him, has taken the idea of the song, and the first line from the old fragment, which will appear in the 'Museum,' vol. 5." Of this "old fragment" I shall have something to say later. There were several verbal versions of this song long known to the peasantry and others of Caledonia, stern and wild. It was decidedly a folk-song.

BURNS'S ACCOUNT OF HIS OWN VERSION.

On the 17th December, 1788, Mrs. Dunlop received from Burns a letter in which the following passages occurred: "Your meeting which you so well describe, with your old school-fellow and friend, was truly interesting. Out upon the ways of the world, they spoil these social offsprings of the heart! Two veterans of the world have met with little more heart-workings than two old hacks worn out on the road. Apropos, is not the Scot's phrase 'Auld Lang Syne,' exceedingly expressive? There is an old song and tune which has often thrilled through my soul. You know I am an enthusiast in old Scots songs. I shall give you the verses." And he inclosed the words of "Auld Lang Syne" as we know them, and unless Burns was wilfully concealing the fact, he only trimmed the lines and did not originate or write the lyric. He continues somewhat extravagantly: "Light lie the turf on the breast of the heaven-inspired poet who composed this glorious fragment! There is more of the fire of native genius in it than half-a-dozen modern English bachelors." Burns would hardly write like this about himself and his

work; so we may take it that he only preserved it from forgetfulness.

Three years afterward, when sending the song to George Thompson, his publisher, and the editor of another collection of miscellaneous songs, he writes: "One song more and I have done—'Auld Lang Syne.' The air is but mediocre, but the following song, the old song of the olden times, and which has never been in print, not even in manuscript, until I took it down from an old man's singing, is enough to recommend any air."

On the face of it, though many writers have denied that Burns was telling the truth in writing the above, the poet gives us the real origin and rescue of the song from oblivion. There is not the slightest doubt that Burns published and improved the words and made the song more singable and consistent, and there is not the slightest doubt that he did take it down, in a rough state, perhaps from the lips of some old minstrel—they were just dying out then—or wandering bag-piper, as he avowedly took down so many other songs. Anyhow, the words duly made their appearance in their final form in 1794, and are as follows:

BURNS'S VERSION.

Should old acquaintance be forgot,  
And never brought to min'  
Should old acquaintance be forgot,  
And days o' lang syne

For auld lang syne, my dear,  
For auld lang syne;  
We hae a cup o' kindness yet,  
For auld lang syne.

We twa hae run about the braes,  
And sought the flowers that grew there,  
But we've wandered many a weary foot  
Sin' auld lang syne.

And here's a hand my trusty friend,  
And gie's a hand o' thine,  
And we'll tak' a right gude-willie  
For auld lang syne.

And surely ye'll be your pint-stoup,  
And surely I'll be mine;  
And we'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,  
For auld lang syne.

DIFFERENT FORMS OF BURNS'S VERSION.

It may be noted that between the version given to Mrs. Dunlop and Johnson and that issued by Thompson there is one important difference in the sequence of the stanzas. In Johnson's publication the last stanza is placed as the second, and this arrangement was used for some years, but the order of the stanzas, as given above, is obviously correct, though we fear that there are not many people who could repeat the song right off, much as they rave about it. Generally speaking, the first and second verses, the singing of the song is abandoned, as so few know it.

As to the meaning of "Willie Waught," several opinions have been offered. However, in a collection of Scottish songs published by Blackie & Son in 1843, the words "gude" or "gude" and "willie" are joined together by a hyphen, which means will take a right good-willing (God-be-with-you) draught—the draught of good-will and friendship. The grasping of hands in the same stanza seems pretty strong proof that that is its meaning. By the way, in the "Museum" the words are signed with a "Z," signifying that it is an old song with additions and alterations. The first, fourth and fifth stanzas are undoubtedly from

ments of an old ditty, the second and third stanzas betray the tenderness and sentiment of the poet himself, and these we are inclined to accept as reconstruction.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE AIR.

And now as to the music of this fine old song.

The original air, which Burns pronounced to be mediocre, was soon abandoned, and one said to be from "I Fee'd a Lad at Michaelmas," which, in its turn, was taken from a Strathspey dance tune, called "The Miller's Wedding," was used in its stead, but this is mere conjecture. The tune bears a strong resemblance to "Comin' Thro' the Rye," "Oh, Hey, Johnnie Lad," and "For the Sake of Somebody." To come to the point at once, the melody to which the lyric is now sung we believe was composed by William Shield, who was born at Durham, 1748, and buried in Westminster Abbey in 1829. He wrote the music of thirty-five operas, operettas, dramas and pantomimes, and to such favorite old songs as "Old Towler," "The Thorn," "The Wolf," "The Heaving of the Lead," "Auld Lang Syne," "The Post Captain" and "Auld Lang Syne." A writer in the Newcastle Weekly Chronicle early in December, 1894, said:

"I have been privileged to read the correspondence between Dr. Bruce and Mr. Chappell, the learned author of 'Popular Music in the Olden Times,' on this subject, and I am firmly convinced that the opinion of both Dr. Bruce and Mr. Chappell is fully borne out by historical facts, that the air of 'Auld Lang Syne' was first published in the opera composed by Shield. The opera (in question) of 'Rosina' was first brought out on December 31, 1782. It met with great success; the overture in which occurs the melody of 'Auld Lang Syne' was published separately in 1783, and the air became popular as a pianoforte piece, and being thoroughly vocal, afforded others the opportunity of setting words to it, which Shield did not do himself."

This is the first date of the air, and this, there is every reason to believe, was the air which Thompson used in his collection. No doubt other words, as indicated above, had already been adapted to the melody, but this would not deter Thompson, the publisher, from using it, for he was not above annexing any lyric or melody that suited his purpose. The "mediocre" air referred to by Burns would be the one the old man sang to Allan Ramsay. But Burns's version of "Auld Lang Syne" first appeared in 1793; it was set to a different air from the one we know it by, and different also from Allan Ramsay's song of 1740. The present air and Burns's words first made their appearance wedded together twelve years after Shield's "Rosina" was given to the world. And, as I have said, Thompson issued the song in his collection. Apart from the fact that the dates are all in favor of Shield there is another point. When Shield had occasion, in his opera, to introduce the melodies of other writers, he was careful in every case to studiously acknowledge his obligation. The air known as "Auld Lang Syne" he distinctly claimed as his own composition; therefore, as no one has ever been able to disprove Shield's claim there is every evidence that his statement must be accepted, and he be proclaimed the composer of this immortal song.

In the "Popular Songs and Melodies of Scotland," however, there is a quotation note, without the authority being named, which runs as follows: "Auld Lang Syne" was introduced into the opera of 'Rosina,' written by

Mr. Brooks (query Miss Brooke?) and acted at Covent Garden in 1783. It is the best movement of that overture, and in imitation of a Scottish bag-pipe tune, in which the oboe is substituted for the chanter and the bassoon for the drone."

(Copyright, 1885, by S. J. Adair Fitzgerald.)

ORIENTAL PLUMS.

(Pacific Rural Press.) These fruits are attaining much importance in the California fruit list and growers naturally follow accounts of them with much interest. Perhaps no one outside of California has paid so much attention to these varieties as has J. L. Normand of Marksville, Louisiana. Mr. Normand writes of his own work as follows: "I have devoted time, labor and money in order to find out the best varieties of the Oriental plums. I was the first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the Satsuma Blood was offered by Mr. Burbank at \$5 for twenty buds, I at once ordered thirty round; a good first on this side of the Rocky Mountains to fruit the Burbank and Satsuma Blood. It has been my ambition, regardless of cost, to test every variety that could be obtained from far-off Japan. When the







*J. J. O'Brien & Co.*

North Spring st., near Temple.

*J. J. O'Brien & Co.*

North Spring st., near Temple.

*J. J. O'Brien & Co.*

North Spring st., near Temple.

*J. J. O'Brien & Co.*

North Spring st., near Temple.

*J. J. O'Brien & Co.*

North Spring st., near Temple.

*J. J. O'Brien & Co.*

North Spring st., near Temple.

The Dress Goods Department will this week be a revelation, new styles now opening being the prettiest of the season's importation, and the prices reaching every purse. An immense assortment from which to select.

We open tomorrow a special express shipment of Sealette Capes ordered to replenish rapidly-selling lines. Their low prices and novelty styles are now too well known to allow of any further comment from us.

Our reputation for keeping fine and reliable grades of Ladies' and Men's Woolen Underwear and Hosiery is being more than sustained by the superb assortment shown this winter in these departments, with the added advantage of unusually low prices.

### Novelty Dress Goods.

- AT 25c Novelty Suiting, 38 inches wide, in the latest colorings and broche effects, regular price 40c; our price is.....25c
- AT 25c Fancy Suitings, 38 inches wide, extra weight, firm texture and double-twisted thread, regular price 50c; our price is, per yard.....25c

### Colored Dress Goods.

- Scotch Cheviots, double fold, all-wool, the latest colorings and mingled effects; regular value 40c; our price is, per yard.....25c
- AT 25c Habit Cloth, 38 inches wide, all wool, extra weight and fine finish, in plain and mixed colorings, considered good value at 40c; our price.....25c per yard
- AT 30c Fancy Suitings, 38 inches wide, newest colorings and Persian effects, regular 50c quality; our price is.....30c per yard
- AT 35c Navy Storm Serges, 38 inches wide, all pure wool, extra weight, hand-twisted and cheviot finish, regular value 50c; our price is.....35c per yard
- AT 50c Cheviot Suitings, 38 inches wide, all wool, in fancy plaids, checks and mingled effects; worth 75c; our price is.....50c per yard
- AT 50c Boucle Suitings, 40 inches wide, dark grounds, with checks and stripes of curled mohair, good value at 75c; our price is, per yard.....50c
- AT 75c Navy Blue English Diagonal, 52 inches wide, all wool, extra weight and large waist, regular \$1 quality; our price is 35c per yard
- AT 75c Satin Brocade, 38 inches wide, in shades of brown, green, blue and red, interwoven with bright colors, value \$1; our price, per yard.....75c
- AT 90c Boucle Suitings, 54 inches wide, all wool, in dark grounds and bright effects of curled mohair, good value at \$1.25; our price is, per yard.....90c
- AT \$1.00 Boucle Suitings, 44 inches wide, all wool, in red, brown, green and blue, with stripe effects of black curled mohair, extra value at \$1.25; our price is.....\$1.00 per yard
- AT \$1.25 Novelty Suiting, 46 inches wide, silk and wool, smooth finish, bright colorings and broche effects; regular value \$1.50; our price is.....\$1.25 per yard
- AT \$1.50 Imported Suitings, 44 inches wide, all pure wool, in stripes, checks, boucle and novelty weaves; worth \$1.75; our price is per yard.....\$1.50

### Black Dress Goods.

- AT 25c French Serge, all wool, 38 inches wide, fine twill and fast dye; regular price 50c; our price.....25c per yard
- AT 35c Iron-frame Alpaca, 38 inches wide, extra weight and fine glossy finish; worth 50c; our price.....35c per yard
- AT 50c Jacquard Suiting, all wool, 38 inches wide, in stripes, dots and neat patterns; worth 75c; our price is.....50c per yard
- AT 50c Boucle Suitings, 52 inches wide, all wool, extra weight and stylish pattern; regular value 75c; our price is.....50c per yard
- AT 50c Cheviot Serges 52 inches wide, all wool, extra weight and firm texture; regular price 75c; our price is.....50c per yard
- AT 60c French Serge, 50 inches wide, all pure wool, fine finish and fast dye; regular \$1.00 quality; our price is.....60c per yard
- AT 65c Foulle Serge, 46 inches wide, all pure wool, fine twill and cheviot finish; regular value \$1.00; our price is.....65c per yard
- AT 75c French Boucle, 40 inches wide, all wool, the latest weave in rough goods; considered good value at \$1.00; our price is.....75c per yard
- AT 75c Figured Sateen, 46 inches wide, all wool, neat design and fine satin finish; worth \$1; our price is.....75c per yard
- AT \$1.00 French Broadcloth, 52 inches wide, all wool finish and extra weight; regular \$1.25 quality; our price is.....\$1 per yard
- AT \$1.00 Priestley's figured Empress Cloth, 42 inches wide, all wool, granite weave and small, neat figure; value \$1.25; our price \$1 per yd
- AT \$1.25 Crepon, 46 inches wide, all wool, in rough weave and glossy mohair stripe; good value at \$1.50; our price.....\$1.25 per yard
- AT \$1.00 Cloakings, 52 inches wide, in diagonal, heaver, cheviots, boucle, plaids and astrakhans; will be sold at \$1.00 to.....\$5.00 per yard
- AT \$1.00 French Crepon, 38 inches wide, all wool, rough weave and mohair stripe effect; worth \$1.25; our price is.....\$1.00 per yard
- AT \$1.50 Priestley's Fancy Cheviot, 44 inches wide, all pure wool, extra weight and rough weave; good value at \$2; our price is \$1.50 per yard

### SILKS.

#### Silks in Very Rich Assortments.

- AT 25c 1250 yards 34-inch China Silk, in a magnificent assortment of light, medium and dark colors; regular value 50c; our price is.....25c
- AT 50c 19-inch Plain and Brocade Surah Silk, in a beautiful variety of evening shades; regular value 75c; our price is.....50c
- AT 75c 20 and 22-inch Novelty Taffeta and Surah Silks, in an elegant variety of Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Brocades. New designs. Changeable effects; regular value \$1.00; our price is.....75c
- AT 75c 21-inch all Pure Silk Black Satin Brocades, in a large variety of neat, pretty designs; regular value \$1.00; our price is.....75c
- AT 85c 21 inch Black Satin Brocade, superior quality, in an elegant variety of Floral and other new designs; regular value \$1.10; our price.....85c
- AT 75c 21-inch all Silk Black Satin Rhadamens, heavy quality; perfect color; pure soft finish; regular value \$1.00; our price.....75c
- AT \$1.00 21-inch Novelty Gros Grain Silk, Novelty Taffeta Silk, Novelty Gros de Londres Silk, Novelty Peas de Soie Silks, in an elegant variety of exclusive designs, direct importation; our price.....\$1.00
- AT \$1.00 24-inch Pure Silk, Black Satin Duchesse, extra fine quality and finish, worth \$1.25; our price.....\$1.00

### OUR

## FIVE DOLLAR BLANKET

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.

\$5.00

### BLANKETS,

- AT \$1.15 A pair. 10-4 Blankets in both white and grey; heavy, soft and warm; on sale at.....\$1.15 a pair
- AT \$2.50 A pair. 10-4 white family Blankets, not all wool, close weave, heavy grade, with pretty borders; on sale at.....\$2.50 a pair
- AT \$3.00 A pair. 10-4 grey wool blankets, a fine grade of wool; very heavy and serviceable; on sale at.....\$3.00 a pair
- AT \$5.00 A pair. 11-4 white California Blankets, "our great leader," warranted all pure lambs' wool, full 2 yards wide; a handsome fine finish, thoroughly shrunken; on sale at.....\$5.00 a pair
- AT \$6.50 A pair. 12-4 white California Blankets, a very fine grade of lambs' wool, extra size, and extra heavy, thoroughly shrunken, and a very fine finish; on sale at.....\$6.50 a pair

### Nottingham and Irish Point Curtains.

#### Very Handsome Designs.

- AT \$1.10 Nottingham Curtains, ecru only, 3 1/2 yards long, in pretty lacy effects; on sale at.....\$1.10 a pair
- AT \$1.50 A pair. Nottingham Curtains, white only, 3 1/2 yds long, 5 1/2 inches wide, handsome new patterns and lacy effects; on sale at.....\$1.50 a pair
- AT \$2.00 A pair. Nottingham Curtains, full size, in both white and ecru, in pretty floral and point d'esprit effects; on sale at.....\$2 a pair
- AT \$3.00 A pair. Nottingham Curtains, full sizes ecru only, extra fine and in the very latest designs; on sale at.....\$3.00 a pair
- AT \$3.50 A pair. Irish Point Curtains, heavily worked and neat designs; on sale at.....\$3.50 a pair

### GLOVE SPECIALS

#### That Should Not Be Overlooked.

- AT 35c a pair. This week we offer special inducements in our Cashmere Gloves, an extra quality of ladies' fine cashmere gloves in black, brown, navy and cardinal; our price is.....35c a pair
- AT 75c A broken line of 5-hook Gloves, colored and black, always sold at \$1; our price is.....75c a pair
- AT \$1.00 a pair. Adlers' Heavy Driving Gauntlets in colored and black. It is gusseted between the fingers, patent stud fastening and medium cut; our price is.....\$1 a pair
- AT \$1.00 a pair. 50 dozen 8-button Suede Mousquetaire Gloves in colored and black, all sizes, from 5 1/2 to 7 1/2, come and select the ones you want before the line is broken, every pair fitted; our price is.....\$1 a pair
- AT \$1.50 The most dressy street glove is the Lafayette Pique; for comfort and wear this glove cannot be excelled; every pair fitted and guaranteed; our price is.....\$1.50 a pair

### Corsets, Baby and Children's Waists.

- AT 25c each. Babies' Under-waists in both white and drab, constructed of two thicknesses of twilled cloth with double bands around the waist and re-inforced with cords extending over the arms, can be buttoned either in front or back; our price is.....25c each
- AT 50c each. The Ferris Good Sense Waists, to fit all children from 2 to 7 years of age, in drab or white, heavily corded, tape fastened buttons and patent clasp buckle for the hose supporters; our price is.....50c each
- AT 50c a pair. The well known Vigilant Corset of heavy drab jean, well made and stayed throughout, long waist and medium form to suit the average figure; our price is 50c pair
- AT 75c a pair. The R. & G. Corset in both black and drab, with extra long waists and medium form, well boned, two side steels, double front steel and neatly finished with silk stitchings; our price is.....75c a pair
- AT \$1.00 a pair. Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets in the extra long waists, with either high or low back, an elegant fitting Corset that is everywhere sold at \$1.25; our price is.....\$1 a pair

### LACE DEPARTMENT.

#### Ladies' Lace Neckwear—Gems of Fashion.

- AT \$2.00 each. Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, trimmed with very handsome real Duchesse Lace, 2 to 3 inches deep; a remarkable bargain; our price is.....\$2.00 each
- AT \$2.50 each. Ladies' Chiffon Collarettes, three different styles, very handsomely made, in all colors; our price is.....\$2.50 each
- AT \$2.50 and \$4.00 per yard. 27-inch Black Silk Brussels, net spangled in green and gold, the latest trimming; our price is \$2.50 and.....\$4.00 per yard
- AT 25c per yard. Black Chantilly Lace, all silk, 9 inches wide, cheap at 35c; our price is.....25c per yard
- AT 35c Chenille Dotter Sewing Silk Veiling, the latest Veiling for cool weather, in black, navy, brown, white, black on white! our price is.....35c per yard

### Men's Woolen Underwear, Outing and Dress Shirts.

- AT 75c Men's Unaltered White Shirts, made of the best "New York Mills" muslin, with fine linen bosoms and waists, reinforced backs and fronts, fit equal to the best custom-made shirts; our price is.....75c
- AT 50c Men's Tennis Flannel and Cheviot Outing Shirts, made with deep yokes, cut 36 inches long and extra full, in a large variety of medium and dark shades; our price is 50c each
- AT \$1.00 Men's fine wool serge Outing Shirts, medium and heavy weight, made with deep yokes, buttoned down collars, gusseted and cut 36 inches long, in large and select assortment of medium striped and figured patterns, ties to match of the same material as shirt; our price is.....\$1 each
- AT \$1.00 Men's fine undyed sanitary gray and camel's hair Undershirts and Drawers, all silk bound, taped seams, ribbed shirts, waistbands lined, warranted thoroughly shrunken; our price is.....\$1 per garment
- AT \$1.50 Men's extra fine quality Australian lamb's wool and camel's hair Undershirts and Drawers, self finish, overlocked seams, warranted thoroughly shrunken; extra value; our price is.....\$1.50 per garment

### Ladies' Misses' and Boys' Hosiery.

- AT 15c Ladies' Heavy 9-thread Seamless Fast Black Hose, full width and length, a regular 20c quality; our price is.....15c a pair
- AT 25c Ladies' "Hermesdorf Dye" Fast Black Hose, with white feet, a very fine quality and good value for \$3.50 a dozen; our price is, a pair.....25c
- AT 35c We have an extra good hose in ladies, either light or heavy weight, all black or black with white feet; also a fine line with black boots and fancy opera tops. These are regularly sold for \$4.75 per dozen; our price is.....35c a pair
- AT 15c In Children's School Hose we can't be beat. Heavy strong stockings with seamless feet and double knees, heels and toes; guaranteed fast black; never sold anywhere less than 20c; our price is.....15c a pair
- AT 25c We have a regular Bicycle Hose for boys, very strong and durable; or a fine quality Narrow Ribbed Hose for misses; double knees, heels and toes, Hermesdorf dye; good value; for 80c; our price.....25c a pair

### Ladies' Woolen Underwear.

- AT 85c Ladies' fine imported Cashmere Swiss Ribbed Vests, low neck, no sleeves, these goods are unshrinkable and come in white, black, pink and natural, an excellent Vest for \$1.00; our price is.....85c each
- AT \$1.00 Ladies' fine imported Cashmere Swiss Ribbed Vests, high neck and short sleeves, unshrinkable, colors white, black, pink and natural, always sold for \$1.25; our price is.....\$1 each
- AT \$1.25 Ladies' fine imported Cashmere Swiss Ribbed Vests, high neck and long sleeves, unshrinkable, colors white, black, pink and natural, good value for \$1.50; our price is \$1.25 each
- AT 35c We have just received another shipment of our heavy Egyptian Cotton Vests, high neck, long sleeves, finished with satin front and satin ribbon neck, they are an excellent garment for 50c; our price is.....35c each
- AT 25c We have an excellent garment in fine Egyptian Cotton, high neck and long sleeves with taped neck and crocheted fronts, pants to match, regular value for 35c; our price is.....25c each

### MEN'S HOSIERY.

- AT 10c Men's Brown Mixed Heavy Seamless Cotton Half-Hose, with extra spliced heels and toes, an excellent Half-Hose for hard wear; our price is.....10c per pair
- AT 25c Men's Fine Medium Heavy-weight Lambs' Wool and Camel's Hair Half-Hose, made with double spliced heels and toes; a comfortable Half-Hose for winter wear; our price is.....25c per pair
- AT 35c Men's Fine Imported English Cashmere Half-Hose, "Vulcan" brand, finished with Linen, spliced heels and toes; regularly sold for 50c; our price is.....35c per pair
- AT 50c Men's Extra Fine Imported Shetland Wool Half-Hose, made with silk spliced heels and toes, a splendid high grade Half-Hose; worth 75c; our price is.....50c per pair
- AT 50c Men's Unaltered White Shirts, made of "Utica Mills" Muslin, all linen bosoms and wrists, reinforced backs and fronts, fit equal to custom made, sizes 14 to 17 1/2; our price is.....50c each

### Sealette Capes.

- 20 handsome Sealette Capes, 18 inches long, full sweep, elaborately trimmed with jet and braid and lined with good quality twilled satin, actual value \$12.50; on sale at.....\$10.00
- 15 Sealette Capes, 21 inches long, full sweep, trimmed with jet braid and satin streamers, well lined with satin; on sale at.....\$12.50
- 10 Sealette Capes, 18 inches long, full sweep, edged all around with handsome quality Thibet Fur, well lined, a garment well worth \$16.50; on sale at.....\$13.50

The New Fall Catalogue will be Mailed to Out-of-Town Patrons on Receipt of Address.

Free Delivery in Pasadena.

Strictly One Price.

Prompt and Careful Attention to Mail Orders.





Next week will usher in at the Burbank Theater an old-time Irish comedy-drama, "The Jilt," one of the most picturesque and successful plays.

The chief character, the nerve center of this comedy, as Boucault intended it to be, is Miles O'Hara, who, although a gentleman, and of good instincts, is compelled by poverty to "follow the races," where he has his chief resource, a half interest in the flyer, Ballanahine. He also has a small income from his position as a "Referee." Boucault built this part for himself. The witty and epigrammatic text he puts into the mouth of Miles, shows the care he took that the young Irish sporting man should shine in the somewhat dull Budeleigh Woodstock household like a diamond beside gray marts.

Speaking of the performances given by the Frawley Company at the Columbia Theater, San Francisco, the Call of that city said:

"D. Frawley makes a manly Miles O'Hara, and that is saying a good deal. Although unused to character acting, Mr. Frawley never overdoes the part. He is a good steady, and his trip from the tongue in a way which gives sincerity to his tones."

Incidental to the violin, an instrument which she is said to handle deftly. This clever young actress appeared as a soloist for an entire act at the Boston Music Hall and was the recipient of the most flattering commendation.

One of the features of "The Jilt" will be the great race scene which occurs in the fourth act. For this feature Manager Cooper has secured two of the Weber stables, "The Vixen" and "Hello," and ridden by Joseph and Charles Weber, Jr. They will appear at each performance. This is a most exciting and realistic dramatic episode.

"The Jilt" will be given all the week.

The plot of the play, "The War of Wealth," which comes to the Los Angeles Theater for four nights ending Wednesday, November 27, concerns one of those fascinating stories of trust and treachery which often forms a part of the real war of wealth of modern times. John Warfield, a Montana ranchman, has made a fortune out of the range and comes East to "round up New York," bringing with him his son, Mrs. Margaret Worley, and Helen, his daughter, who is adopted by him ten years before, when the death of their father left them alone in the world. Warfield finds Robert Farley, an old friend of his, about to fail, and advances money to save Farley's bank, receiving in return the greater part of the bank's stock. Farley dies shortly after, but his son, Robert, runs the bank for Warfield, who understands little about such matters. Sanford, who is an unscrupulous fellow, is attracted by the beauty of Helen and Warfield, believing that an attachment is springing up between Helen and Sanford, goes on a visit to his old Montana home, hoping to crush out his own love for Helen. During his absence, Sanford is enticed into the schemes of Matthew Barse. Sanford agrees to furnish the funds for these schemes in return for half the profits. Through the machinations of Barse, who is faithful to Warfield's interests, Farley finds it impossible to loan Barse money without exposing Warfield's suspicions, and Barse and he determine to appropriate the funds and throw the guilt on Norwood. When Warfield returns, Farley attempts to induce Helen to flee with him, but when she refuses, because through Farley she is no longer an innocent girl, in order to make sure of his own safety, allows her to go, but she is known to be insecure. She falls with the balcony, but

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl.

Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

in with money belonging to Norwood and the bank is saved. In the last act Farley's guilt comes to light and due justice is meted out to him and Barse, while the various love interests of the play come to a happy termination.

Promise is made by the management of the Orpheum that the bill at that house next week will be as strong in comedy as last week's was in the quality of music.

At the head of the list is the Leigh Sisters, who, until tempted by higher salaries, were the feature of "The Passing Show," recently here. The sensational Tribby dance in which they appear in bared feet, has created a furore in San Francisco. They are pretty women and are said to do some bright comedy work in addition to their terpsichorean novelty. The four Lassards will produce their great comedy sketch "The Country School," which has been appearing as the country school-teacher and the three brothers as the unruly pupils. The old boys say this is the funniest act seen since their school days.

Topack and Steele, as Grover Cleveland and Ben Harrison, assisted by a live pig, will join gaily in the fun making. Williams and Walker, a comedy team, will be seen and heard in late songs and unique dances; Ida Howell, the vivacious singer, will be a strong feature of the bill; Lillian Smith, better known as "Our California Girl," the champion rifle-shot, will give exhibitions of fancy and trick shooting and the Orion Trio will introduce a medley of new songs and acrobatic feats.

GOSSIP IN THE WINGS.

Irving will play in the South during his present tour, for the first time.

An Irish opera is one of the events promised for the early spring in New York.

Olga Netherole expects to produce "Carmen" in the near future the dramatization of the real war of wealth of modern times. John Warfield, a Montana ranchman, has made a fortune out of the range and comes East to "round up New York," bringing with him his son, Mrs. Margaret Worley, and Helen, his daughter, who is adopted by him ten years before, when the death of their father left them alone in the world. Warfield finds Robert Farley, an old friend of his, about to fail, and advances money to save Farley's bank, receiving in return the greater part of the bank's stock. Farley dies shortly after, but his son, Robert, runs the bank for Warfield, who understands little about such matters. Sanford, who is an unscrupulous fellow, is attracted by the beauty of Helen and Warfield, believing that an attachment is springing up between Helen and Sanford, goes on a visit to his old Montana home, hoping to crush out his own love for Helen. During his absence, Sanford is enticed into the schemes of Matthew Barse. Sanford agrees to furnish the funds for these schemes in return for half the profits. Through the machinations of Barse, who is faithful to Warfield's interests, Farley finds it impossible to loan Barse money without exposing Warfield's suspicions, and Barse and he determine to appropriate the funds and throw the guilt on Norwood. When Warfield returns, Farley attempts to induce Helen to flee with him, but when she refuses, because through Farley she is no longer an innocent girl, in order to make sure of his own safety, allows her to go, but she is known to be insecure. She falls with the balcony, but

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

Richard Mansfield has received an offer for a tour of Germany and Russia, which he is unable to go at that time, but will make the tour of those countries in the season of 1897-98.

Edna Wallace-Hooper is a San Francisco girl. Wallace, one of the oldest and best-known writers on baseball and theatricals, was for a long time correspondent of several Eastern journals.

Frank L. Perley has secured the sole rights in the United States to "Jub-dub," the latest comic opera success in Vienna. The play is by Stanislaus Stange, co-authors of "Madeleine," or, "The Magic Kiss."

oil on your plantation, and I will pay to have the matter investigated by an expert." Jefferson gave a very amusing examination and discovered a big oil well. A company has been formed to work it, and it is said he will become a millionaire because of the find.

What has surprised Alexander Salvini's management is the fact that since that talented actor has included "Hamlet" in his repertoire, that play is the one which has attracted the best audience. Heretofore "The Three Guardsmen" has been the most popular piece.

Rejane is to leave the Paris Vaudeville shortly. Rejane's new play, "Viviers," is the last on in which she is to appear at that theater. The Varieties, one of the sturdiest of the stuffy Paris theaters, has secured the services of Rejane for a sum of \$20,000 a year, it is said.

On Monday, November 11, James O'Neill made a spectacular hit at the "Virginian" at the Tremont Theater, Boston. The critics devoted columns of space to it, some of them stating that it was the most successful play of the season since Charles Fechter played in that city.

(New York Sun) The British comic song has finally acknowledged its vocation. No longer can it rely on mere words and be dull enough. This proposition may be difficult to understand, in view of some of the songs which have been heard here in recent years, but it is true that the brain of the comic balladist is finally weary. Ellaline Terriss sings a musical comedy song, "The Excitement," which might be taken as the swan song of its class. Its only articulate words are "Empty, empty, empty," and "Jim Jam." The rest of the humor and wit is supplied by means of a bladder which Miss Terriss has on the end of a string attached to her dress.

After she has sung "Empty, empty, empty" for eighteen or twenty times, and "Jim Jam," that's the sort of a girl I am," for a couple of times, she has finished the bladder on the stage. That finishes the song. It is really a tremendous improvement over other English comic songs. If the English music-hall singers had bought bladders instead of hiring song-writers, no end of worry might have been saved this suffering country. As a mere matter of comparison, how much wittier and brighter are the words of a bladder than the sound of such words as "Empty, empty, empty." The British comic song will recover some of its waning popularity if the writers of the words retire in favor of the bladders.

TO OVIDE MUSEN.

(November 17, 1895.)

As when the great god Pan, in days of old, Enthroned on Arcady's gentle slopes and meads, Who, by the magic of his pipe of reeds, Did charm the roving satyrs, wild and bold;

The strains that softly through the forest rolled In pure tones and cadences so sweet, Wood nymph and dryad dancing to his feet;

Bewitched by the tale the music told; So now, the master's hand hath shown its power, When sweeps the bow across the thrilling string, Thought, feeling, fancy, quickly start, And linger with us though for one brief hour,

And to his feet their gladdest tribute bring, Held spellbound by the player's subtle art.

MARGARET DALE.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA

SOME FACTS ABOUT THIS METEORIC MANAGER'S CAREER.

Six Years Ago a Theatrical Novice, Today He Owns the Biggest Playhouse in America—E. H. Sothern and Daniel Frohman to Part Company—Grand Opera Season.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—"The job is to blame for it," said Manager Oscar Hammerstein of Olympia, as he sat him down on a pile of bricks directly under a poster which announced that the opening of the new playhouse had been postponed from November 18 to November 25. "It's the great American climate getting a rise out of me because I have engaged so many European novices to take the place of the old elements; I was ready to tackle fire, water and the Police Commissioners all at once, if necessary, and then this fog from the clouds came along and prevented the plaster from drying."

Hammerstein was really a pitiable spectacle as he spoke these words. Only those persons who have known this Napoleon of Harlem for years, and who realized fully how completely he had won the open market on the day announced, can understand what a disappointment this postponement has been to him. No matter what he does or leaves undone, Oscar Hammerstein is an interesting figure. He is easily the most interesting character in New York today, and when one remembers that six years ago Hammerstein knew absolutely nothing of the theatrical business, his subsequent success seems little less than a miracle.

Hammerstein was born in Poland, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from the outset, and in less than a year the Harlem Opera-house was thrown open to theater-goers on the East side of town. Then Hammerstein thought that there was money in English grand opera, so he bought property on West Thirty-fourth street, and at that site arose the Manhattan Opera-house, which is now better known as Koster & Bial's. Bernard Beer, the English actor, opened the theater, and scored a tremendous failure. The season of English opera which followed lasted just a few months. A year later Hammerstein was back in the Columbia, and he is now a member of a banking firm, and in the spring of 1891, as Harlem had no good combination theater on the East side, he decided to build the Columbia. It was a success from



## DIAMOND-CUTTING.

## GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY IN THE EAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Diamond Cutting in America—How Rough Diamonds are Marketed. London the Center for Rough Diamonds—Antwerp for Diamond-cutting.

(CONTINUED FROM THE TIMES)  
BY GEORGE F. KUNZ.

The diamond-cutting industry in Holland was formerly confined to a comparatively few Jewish families in Amsterdam, the traditions of the art being handed down from father to son for generations. Indian gems were cut up to about 1725, when the Brazilian diamond mines were discovered. The Dutch made a favorable treaty with Portugal, whereby almost the entire output of those mines came into their hands, and prosperity shone upon the diamond-cutters.

In the beginning of the present century, however, diamonds became so scarce, through the primitive way of working the mines, and the increased demand, that all the diamond-cutting establishments, both in Amsterdam and Antwerp, came to a standstill, and the cutters had to adopt other occupations for a living. At that time the eminent banking firm of Hope & Co., London, arranged with the Portuguese government to take all their rough diamonds at the fixed price of 45 francs (\$9) per carat, while they sold the polished diamonds at 160 francs (\$32). Fearing that through the depression and subsequent abandonment of all the diamond works, the art would be lost for Holland, and their monopoly would then be useless, Hope & Co. selected seven young men whom they apprenticed at their own expense with some old diamond-polishers.

A REVIVAL IN THE INDUSTRY.  
On the discovery of the Cape diamonds in 1869-70, a new era opened for the cutting trade. Quantities of rough diamonds came suddenly to London, but there were no work-people to cut them; at least not enough there, nor in Amsterdam and Antwerp, even with reinforcements from the old hands, who had long since abandoned the trade.

The South African diamonds were first discovered in the surface gravel, and were obtained at little expense, hence they came to be sold cheaply, but as the public was yet under the spell of the old prices, a large margin of profit was realized. This naturally caused many to leave other occupations and learn the diamond trade. Every one bought rough diamonds, and was in haste to have them cut. To get ahead of the old merchants, these new-fledged diamond merchants bribed the work-people, and so a rate of compensation was established whereby the workmen received princely wages. In order to keep all these advantages, the work-people formed a union, with the rules: First, not to work for less than the then ruling high pay; and second, not to take any new apprentices, not even their own sons, to learn any of the three different branches of cleaving, cutting and polishing. For several years these rules were rigorously enforced. Still a few workmen held aloof from the union, and made some apprentices at a premium of from \$1500 to \$2500 for a cleaver and somewhat less for the two other branches of the trade.

After these fat years were passed, then arrived the lean years. Rough diamonds rose in price, owing to the large capital required to mine them. The speculation in polished diamonds fell off, the union could not be kept together, and wages gradually declined, so that the ordinary work-people could only make a living, though the best of them are still paid like artists, as some of them really are.

## THE GROWTH OF DIAMOND CUTTING IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Twenty-five years ago the wholesale diamond merchants of Amsterdam did not exceed eight in number; but the development of the African mines so increased the trade, that within the past decade several diamond exchanges or clubs have been established, as headquarters for the transaction of business. One of these, the "Handelsbond," has eight hundred members, and owns a fine building, with rooms so arranged with respect to light as to facilitate the sale of the gems. Others, known as the "Adams," the "Goleonda" and the "Koh-i-nur," are generally thronged with brokers and merchants, as are also the new-style coffee-houses. The male members of these clubs are called courtiers, and the female brokers courtesses. At present there are between fifty and sixty large diamond-polishing establishments, employing some thirty-five hundred polishers, but no longer at the princely wages of from \$80 to \$200 a week, which were paid when the African mines first began to produce so largely, and goods of the second and third quality brought much higher prices. Today they only receive \$15 to \$40 a week, and some even less. There are ten thousand people engaged in diamond-cutting in Holland.

## ANTWERP, THE GREAT DIAMOND-CUTTING CENTER.

Antwerp has been rapidly becoming one of the greatest diamond-cutting centers. While in 1870 there were four mills and 200 diamond-workers, in 1893 there were seventy-eight mills and 4000 workers, and diamonds are annually cut to the value of \$12,000,000. London comes third in importance; here the diamond-polishers, brokers, importers and dealers in rough diamonds must number about one thousand persons. St. Claude and adjoining cities in the Jura Mountains in France have several diamond-cutting establishments, that employ in various capacities about one thousand people. Paris comes next with several diamond works; these will reach above five hundred individuals. Geneva and Berlin each possess a diamond-cutting shop, at each of which, perhaps, one hundred people are employed; and, finally, Hanau, the jewelry center in Hesse, Germany, where much goldsmith's work is done, and where a few years ago were established two large diamond works and four or five small ones, all operated by steam power, which employed about five hundred persons.

At Idar and Oberstein about one thousand more are similarly engaged, giving a total of above sixteen thousand five hundred persons occupied in the diamond industry in Europe. In 1887 the De Beers mining combination was effected at Kimberly to regulate the output, and so prevent a fall in prices such as was feared under the competition then beginning to be felt among the mining companies. Since then, the annual output has been

carefully calculated each year to meet the needs of the world, and prices have, consequently, remained firm.

Since the opening of the South African mines 45,000,000 carats of sealed stones have been produced, valued at \$60,000,000 in the rough, or more than \$600,000,000 when cut. During the past twenty-five years a duty of 10 per cent has been paid on about \$175,000,000 of cut diamonds imported into the United States.

## LONDON THE GREAT MARKET FOR ROUGH DIAMONDS.

After the diamonds have been collected in proper-sized parcels at the mines by the various mining companies and licensed buyers they are shipped by mail steamers direct from the Cape to London, which, until two years ago, was the greatest market in the world for rough diamonds. These parcels were frequently sold within one or two days after their arrival in London. When the owners reside in South Africa, and the price expected is not high, the parcels are sealed while the offers are called, and the transaction is often closed within twenty-four hours.

On the arrival of mail steamers, buyers from Amsterdam, Paris and Antwerp visit London to make purchases. The stones are then cut; exceptionally fine ones are sold separately, and the others in parcels according to size and quality.

A clever trick was resorted to during some transactions in 1883 by Cecil Rhodes, the Napoleon of the diamond world and the organizer of the mining combinations. A fellow-director, Barnato, made an offer for the entire stock on hand, which Rhodes agreed to, provided all should be weighed together, saying that he would like to see a bucketful of diamonds. They were all put into a pail, which they nearly filled, and as the market had no supply during the three months required to separate the stones again, according to grades, the price was sustained, and the company died over the difficulty.

In January of the present year the Antwerp and Amsterdam dealers endeavored to break the English control of the rough-diamond market by offering a higher figure than the English syndicate had bid for a three-months' option on the entire output. The English syndicate then made a higher offer for the whole product of 1895, and a sale to them took place of over \$17,500,000, the limit fixed for the output this year.

## THE EXTENSIVE TRADE IN DIAMOND WASTE.

One of the curious phases of the Amsterdam diamond-cutting industry is the extent of the trade in diamond waste. Of this material considerable quantities are now from the cleavers. Formerly, when diamonds were still very expensive, cleavers did not deign to set to work upon a stone unless it was mainly of fair quality, and most of it could be turned into valuable diamonds. But now, through the great competition in price, nothing may be rejected. If a piece of stone contains but one good corner, though not more than one-eighth of a carat in weight, and consequently less than half that weight when polished, it must be turned to account; and if this little available portion lies in the center of the stone it can only be reached by a great deal of cleaving, which will unavoidably produce many splinters and much dust. Cleaver's waste is of several kinds, generally sold in a lump to dealers. First, there is the board, or the remnants of stones from which small cutters have been taken off; these realize the full market price. Second, out of the other waste are picked the few splinters yet fit to be worked into rose diamonds, next the long-pointed splinters, which, when inserted in a handle, are used for points in engraving upon stone, glass, etc. After these come the smaller bits, some of which may also be used for engraving and the stronger ones for boring holes in porcelain, glass, etc. The smallest material of any kind is generally stamped into powder and employed in polishing diamonds and in the arts. Some of the coarser pieces, when smooth, are used for slabs, in which holes are drilled, and they are sold for wire-drawing, being much harder than iron. Some of the other waste is more durable than any other substance for this purpose.

A great deal of waste also comes from the cutters. During the cutting a variety of splinters and fine fragments is thrown off; hence, the waste material is furnished by cutters, and to some extent by the dealers. It is the sweepings, of which there are again two kinds, viz.: First, "bak fullies," the residue of the bak or box upon which the friction of the two diamonds occurs, a mixture of minute diamond particles and scraps of cement; second, "table fullies," or sweepings of the floor of the shop. All these pass through complicated processes of cleaning by dexteroses and experienced hands. At first nothing is seen but black dust, fragments of the cement used to fit the diamonds on the handles, with here and there a glimmering bit hardly visible to an inexperienced eye. The buyer, however, knows how to treat it by sifting, burning, and boiling in nitric acid, so that out of this black mass is brought a fine snow-white powder, mixed with minute fragments of diamond used for stamping. An extensive trade is done in these different kinds of waste, and it is exported from Holland to various parts of Europe and America for technical purposes. Over two hundred persons in Amsterdam gain their living as dealers in diamond-waste and sweepings.

## DIAMOND-CUTTING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The subject of diamond-cutting in the United States is worthy of consideration. Since 1868 more than \$175,000,000 worth of diamonds have been imported into the United States, of which about \$15,000,000 worth came in the twelve years between June, 1882, and June, 1893. Of these the original rough stones could not have cost more than one-half. If these stones had been cut in this country, it would have given employment to 5000 men for the past twelve years at the average yearly wages of \$1000. The difficulty in establishing the diamond-cutting industry in this country is the inability of dealers to obtain the rough stones at first hand, and the fact that taken of every fluctuation in the market and large parcels purchased which can be cut immediately and converted into cash, for nothing is bought and sold on a closer margin than rough diamonds.

During 1893 diamond-cutting was

carried on in the United States by fifteen firms, each employing from one to twenty men, the total number amounting to from 100 to 150 cleavers, cutters, polishers, etc.

Henry D. Morse of Boston was the pioneer diamond-cutter of the United States. He can justly be called the American diamond-cutter par excellence, and the best cutter in the United States today received their training under him. But educating young Americans, both men and women, to his art was not his greatest work. He showed the world that the art which had so long been a monopoly of the Hollanders, was degenerating in their hands into a mere mechanical trade. His treatment of the diamond gave a great stimulus to the industry both in the United States and abroad. Shops were opened here and in London in consequence of his success. He was one of the few who studied the diamond scientifically and taught his pupils that mathematical precision in cutting greatly enhances the value as well as the beauty of the gem. His artistic eye, sound judgment and keen perception enabled him to carry the art to a perfection seldom, if ever, attained before. In his shop a machine for cutting diamonds was invented which did away, in great measure, with the tediousness and inaccuracy of the old manual process. Thanks to his labors, we now have among us some of the best cutters in the world, men who can treat the diamond as it should be treated to develop its greatest beauty. The fact that so many fine stones were recut here after he started his wheel led to great improvement in cutting abroad, especially in the French Jura and Switzerland, where both men and women are now employed in the trade, and, as a result, the diamonds sold today are decidedly better cut than those of twenty-five years ago, before Mr. Morse turned his attention to the work and showed to all the world that diamond cutting is properly an art, and not a industry.

(Copyright, 1895, by George F. Kunz.)

The Sunflower as a Farm Crop.  
(W. E. Newell in American Cultivator.)  
The demand for sunflower oil and its substitution for olive oil, makes important the subject of raising these plants in this country as a general farm crop. The neglect with which this plant has been treated in the United States is another illustration of the need of the country that only need time to develop but owing to more profitable employments, they remain undiscovered. There are many little by-products on the farm that can be turned into profitable account if we have but the wisdom to see them, and the will to develop them. The history of the sunflower shows that for a long time it has been a valuable and profitable crop in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both for human beings and for stock. But in this country the chief object for raising the sunflower should be for the oil, the by-products of the plant being utilized also to help in the raising of the seeds, the residue makes pretty fair cakes that are fattening for chickens and cattle. The country that has the sunflower oil in nearly every country other than this it has been raised as a food of some sort, both



## EUGENE FIELD.

## BAB'S PANEGYRIC ON THE POET OF CHILDHOOD.

Why Women Loved Him—How He Swayed Men—How He Held on the Public.

Popular Tunes that Touch the Heart. Bab Recalls Stirring Southern Days.

Memories a Hand Organ Revived. "Annie Laurie" and "Ben Bolt." "Sharps and Flats"—Version of the Prodigal Son.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

It is a very miserable old organ—and the grinder of it is quite as miserable, in appearances at least. I never knew him to be visible on a warm morning, but when it is chilly and everybody is shivering and has an unkind feeling toward everybody else, then I hear the tunes being ground out, and sometimes I get up and look out at him. Always I throw a few pennies out of the window, and he bows as if he were a knight of old, or a baron of high degree. Why? Oh, I don't know. Sometimes I find the tears streaming down my face when he is playing a waltz—"Weber's Last"—and there comes to me, as there comes to you, the memory of the days when I last heard the waltz, and whirled around in time to it; and now when I hear it I wonder as you do, where are the old partners? Where are the old musicians, and where are the other women who found the music of the waltz fascinating? Just as I am wiping off a tear he begins to play "My Maryland."

DAYS OF AULD LANG SYNE.

And somebody sitting near me says: "You don't remember, but I do, when the soldiers marched through Baltimore—the captive soldiers, and we could give them a cup of coffee, or a bit of something to eat when they halted, but couldn't speak a word, for they were prisoners of war. It might be a brother or a father, but the most that could be done was to look in their eyes and hand them something that would stay them in their long, toilsome march. Oh, yes, sometimes we women broke the law, or the spirit of it. I remember the order went out that everybody was to put out an American flag. A young girl whose lover, whose brother and whose father were all in the Confederate army, put out of the garret window a flag that measured two by four—not two feet by four, but two inches by four—while out of the window of her bedchamber hung what seemed to be a huge black flag, which means, of course, sedition. In half an hour's time the marshal of the city had come there to inquire. She said she was living up to the law; she had put out a flag, and pointed to the tiny one way up at the garret window. Then she was asked what she meant by putting out a black flag. She declared she hadn't, and when the officer pointed to it, she looked surprised, laughed cheerfully, and announced that she had only hung her black shawl and pinned it to the broom handle out to air. This proved to be true, but it was suggested to her that in future she had better air her shawl out of the back window. But that was fun, and all Baltimore laughed to think of a woman getting the better of the stern authorities. But those were old days when women saw the men they loved, thin, haggard, tired, and yet all that could be done was to stand there silently and offer to everybody something to eat or drink. It is true that many a love letter was folded in a sandwich; that many a bright eye looked all the sympathy that it could permit to speak. The organ is playing the "Star Spangled Banner," and suddenly it has come to me and my comrades that those days are long ago, and that there is only one flag now, and that no women are as patriotic as the Southern women, and that in their desire to have the best man in the place, even Maryland voted against that ticket that, in years gone by, represented Southern aristocracy.

There is one tune in the organ; it is what you would call common, but then most of us are common, for I take it that common sense means being alike. Most of us are a bit sentimental, most of us find that the blood in our veins dances and

## OUR HEARTS THROB

when we hear some tune that in a way touches us. Just now it is a very common air—"There's Only One Girl in the World for Me"—nobody knows who wrote it—that is, nobody of any importance—but it touches you and it touches me, and it makes one of my neighbors think of some girl who meant all the world to him, and it makes me think of somebody who—oh! well, so many are gone. The commonest tunes, the tunes of the people, are the great ones. Who doubts that "Annie Laurie" will outlive "Tristan and Isolde"? How can you imagine a lump coming in your throat when all the instruments in the orchestra are clashing, and the singers are straining their lungs in their efforts to make you appreciate German opera? Nobody has tried to make such a noise when "Ben Bolt" is sung. Nobody has to do that when any loving and lovable little song is to be sung, but then I don't think the world at large is affected by these trying things. Mademoiselle Sharps and Flats, who plays the piano five hours a day, just over my head, would probably disagree with me and call me vulgar. Probably I am, but I never knew a poem or song worth remembering that wasn't what the musical writers or scientific musicians call common.

## SOULFUL EUGENE FIELD.

Speaking of poetry, I must ask you to take off your hat, my friend, for a great poet has died, and in the presence of death we must all be unkind. Who is it? We only had one great poet in this country, and that was Eugene Field. If he had been anywhere else but in America, laurels would have crowned him. What he has done has been to make men, women and children love his verses and love the man. You and I can't doubt that he is with his "Little Blue Boy," and while we are certain of it, we think of the little boys and the little girls who must be standing at the side of their fathers and mothers to this world, but who, while they were here, delighted in hearing about the Hushabye boy from Lullaby street, who came clothed so mysteriously with poppies that hung from his head to his feet. I never knew Eugene Field, but I love him as thousands of women have loved him, because of his printed words; those words that, while they were in white and black, came as certainly from the heart as they did from the brain. I often wonder at the world at large didn't appreciate him as they should, because his was a great soul. If you doubt it, get the "Little Book of Profitable Tales," and read the story called "The First Christmas Tree." I have known men who counted themselves hard-hearted, men who believed in nothing, but who, when they read that story, suddenly found the tears chasing each other down their cheeks, and were forced to realize that there was something better here and

hereafter, because one man told them so. That is a wonderful fancy about the rest, which was loved by the forest, and the pride of all the other trees. When it grew under it and talked, and cured those who were sick of body and sick of heart, and once its shade hid Him as He wept and was unhappy for many days and many nights, fery in the wood, and to the horror of foot all. And then, a rough crowd rushed in, and on it suffered that One strangely, and on it suffered that One who had come to save all the world. And this was the story of the first Christmas tree, as told by the poet.

## A STORY OF SMILES AND TEARS.

Then there was that story that first brought the smiles, and then brought the tears—but they were gentle, kindly tears. And somehow, though the hero of this story, "Bill, the Lolly Editor," was a drunkard, it seems to me that the man who has just gone from us. You laughed when it was said that "Bill" got more good out of liquor and likker in seven counties. But, gradually the laugh became a smile as you read further on how Bill loved children, and the man who was telling this story said, "At the last great day when Bill stands before the great Judge, that Judge whose mercy we can't comprehend, the little children will collect around him, my dear dead one among the rest, and they will hang on to him like the ivy does on a tree that has been struck by lightning, the singing and pleading little children. And their little voices will ask for forgiveness. And what will the Judge do? Why, just what you or I would. He will say to the recording angel, 'Well nolly pros this case and take the next on the docket.' It may not be quite right—I am quoted from memory, but I do believe that when Eugene Field stands before that great Judge, the pleasure that he has given the women and children, and the many times that he has touched the hearts of great strong men, will be counted, and his sins (I never heard he had any) will be wiped away, and the case against him will be nolly prosed. God comfort those who bear his name and all those who loved him. As for us, we ought to thank God for giving to the world such a beautiful nature and for letting us know of one that brought joy to so many whose lives are barren and whose life has little joy in it.

## WHEN OUR TOOLS HAVE ENDED.

Sad? Not a bit. Why should any of us be sad when those we love have gotten rid of all the worries of life and are at rest? It is true that we may feel a bit lonely, but life is very short, and who knows what comes after? Did you ever try to think what sort of a hereafter you would like? You know yourself that you would feel uncomfortable on golden streets devoted yourself to musical instruments. I never could believe that the descriptions of heaven which you have read were anything but lovely metaphors. Just what it is going to be I don't know. Sometimes I think Swedenborg was right, and that it will be an idealized earth; that what we love here we will have there, only all will be perfected. I often wonder about the mothers. To them their children are dearest when they are tiny babies. In the hereafter are they to meet them as heartless and weary men and women? You can't tell, neither can I. We only know that it will all be right, and here so much is wrong.

## BAB ON THE BIBLE.

Sometimes I pick up the New Testament and wonder if we give enough attention to some of the powerful sar-

casms in it. The story of the Prodigal Son, for instance. It is repeated every day in the year. There is the son, sometimes it is the daughter, who day in and day out, year in and year out, works hard, sacrifices that which is loved best and gives always of the good which is earned by never-ending work. And there is the son, it may be the daughter, who took the inherited substance and squandered it and lived a gay and joyous life, and thought of nobody at home until he was tired and worn and hungry and thirsty, and wanted the good things when he appeared. Then he was greeted with love and given the best robe and made much of. And the son who had stayed at home and done his duty got nothing, and between you and me, I don't think he ever does. And I don't think he ever need expect it. All that one need ever expect from doing one's duty is the approbation of one's own conscience, and the certainty that it will be taken as no more than we ought to do. We talk about sarcastic stories, and then somebody says something about the simplicity of the New Testament. And I smile. Personally, I believe that the story of the Prodigal Son was written to suggest to us that we should have some of those thanks and some token of love were due to the one who cared always for him, and regarded duty before pleasure.

## MAKING USE OF OUR TALENTS.

Then that parable of the talents. What does it teach but making the very best of that which has been given us, and concentrating all our ability on the talent which we know is ours? Here is where I think parents are to blame. Some child with no music in its soul is forced to study it, and in consequence suffers the agonies only possible to a child who has to play scales when he wants to be drawing faces. Another one is taught to daub and sketch when music is running through its veins, and there is a great desire to make songs for the whole world to sing. Usually it is the parents who err here. I remember being sent to practice, of being put upon my honor, at the mature age of six, to remain on the piano stool, and the consequence was that I read Dickens, Thackeray and nearly all of Scott, when I should have been practicing. I was truthful in the letter, but not in spirit. I sat on the stool, but I had my book in front of the music, and when I heard anybody coming I practiced the scales furiously. That was wasting money, and it was a bad reading of the talent possessed by one small girl. I don't pretend to say I have any special talent, but if I have it is not in the line of music. As I said before, I like vulgar music. Music that makes the vulgar best of your eyes to grow moist. The songs sung by the street boys, played by the hand organs, and which are understood by everybody are the ones I like. You don't want to know anything about technique to appreciate tuneful song, with words about love and home—oh, no! you need only be a living, breathing human being—for these songs are born in the heart. They are the songs of the people, and among the people are you and your neighbor, and

(San Francisco Call.) It is reported from New York that one evening at the house show the band played "God Save the Queen," and the Duke of Marlborough, who was present, at once arose and stood uncovered, while the Americans in his box remained seated. The story is curious, for the chances are the band was really playing "America," the tune being the same as that of the British anthem, and while the mistake of the Duke was natural, what shall we say of the Americans at the show who did not know their own anthem when they heard it.

## THE SAUNTERER

Is there anybody in this fair, blossoming, fragrant world of Southern California, whom these golden November days do not bring fully in touch with nature? "The inside of the house" is most truly now "the wrong side of the door." Go out into the streets and into the fields; climb the hills about the city, and you find all nature buoyant as if it were spring. Bird notes call you and the yellow butterfly flutters the golden banner of his wings over your head. Everything is alive, everything is joyous. Was ever there a merrier hum of bee, a more joyous note of the cricket? The frogs sing at eventide, and, lying under the green foliage of the pepper or the palm, you dream that the splendor of a blossoming eastern June is about you, for the fragrance of her breath is in every whispering breeze that fans you. But you listen in vain for the tinkle of running brooks or the laughter of the rills. You must wait for the heavy winter rains to come before you shall hear their musical voices.

But it is not long that you will have to wait, for it is time, even now, that the clouds were marshalled and the army of raindrops were here.

The wheel! the wheel! how like wings it is to the child, and how happy the hearts of the little ones that ride past me on these silent steeds! I saw two little six-year-old tots running a race upon them the other day. How they did bend to their pedals and sweep on! As if born along by the wind, "Do you enjoy riding the bicycle, my little girl?" I inquired of the golden-haired fairy, as she dismounted after her swift ride.

"Deed I do, for I feel as if I were riding on a bubble, and it's drefful nice fun." How the big blue eyes sparkled, and the cheeks were aglow, and the rosy lips were wreathed in happy smiles, that made one feel that young life is a beautiful thing, and holds in it a touch of the divine.

It was an old, old face that I met upon the street a few days since, wearing the wrinkles and the seams of care of more than eighty years. Yet the step was strong and steady, and the eyes still bright and the look in the face was unhindered by fear. "I suppose you think me an old woman," she said. "But I don't feel like one. My mother lived to be over ninety and my father was nearer a hundred, so I think I am good for fifteen or twenty years yet." And she smiled and placidly smoothed out the ends of her silken neckerchief, and walked cheerfully on toward her home more of a wife away with never a thought of weariness.

"I do believe," said I to myself, as she moved along, "that the very elixir of life is in this atmosphere, and if we only lived here as we ought we might all live and enjoy life to a ripe old age. Live out of doors, and sleep out of doors as much as you may, that is the secret of getting benefit from this climate. There is no necessity for losing one's windows from January to December, unless it is on a day of heavy rain, such as comes to us sometimes, and then as soon as the rain is over, fling them open wide and drink in the rain-washed atmosphere. It will fill you with fresh strength and vigor, and your heart will grow light and cheerful because the healthful blood is coursing

through your veins, fed from nature's pure elements. The glory of Southern California is that your life does not need to be passed between four walls, without a breath from the great outside world, through our so-called winter. In any month you may sleep, if you wish, with the starry sky as your tent, enervated by balmy airs and unalloyed fragrance. Oh, the beautiful world out of doors! The Saunterer loves it, and feels the soul expand under its influence, until life seems a thing beautiful and holy, and it appears great to simply be.

I was reading this morning about the motorcycle—a new horseless carriage which they have in Chicago, a thing so constructed that it will run ninety-two miles in eight hours and forty-four minutes, so it seems that the new woman is not the only thing that is new in this fin de siècle age. They have been having a big race with it in the Windy City, and it was so successful that Chicago pronounces the motorcycle the "roadster of the future." But another contest is to be had with it on Thanksgiving day. A gasoline reservoir is attached to the machine, and in making the run of ninety-two miles but five and one-eighth gallons were consumed, representing an expense of much less than one dollar. At that rate everybody can afford to ride who cares to.

But there is to be an electric motorcycle introduced in the big Thanksgiving-day race to be held in Chicago, and it is expected that electricity will prove a better steed than gasoline. Chicago is very enthusiastic over the matter, and a representative of the Electric Storage Battery Company of Philadelphia asserts his belief that in a few years motorcycles will be kept in livery-stables just as much as horse-carriages, and that they will eventually cause horse-vehicles to become unusual.

And so passes the old to give place to the new, but the Saunterer is glad that Southern California's sun will forever shine, her stars glimmer and her soft airs blow, and that the dawn of the twentieth century will find here the best that advancing civilization has to offer.

(San Diego Sun.) Six acres of the Normal school grounds at San Jose are being prepared for raising sweet peas and marigolds for the carnival of roses next spring. All over the city many acres of these, also poppies and other flowers, are being planted. The seed is supplied by the Carnival Committee, and many who never took any interest in flowers before will improve their grounds.

**Cuticura**  
Skin Remedies  
Are Pure  
Sweet Gentle  
And Most  
Economical

Reasons as to why effective. Sold throughout the British Empire, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Russia, etc. etc. etc.

## A Millinery Storm...

## Prices

"Rocked in the cradle of the deep"

\$25,000 worth of Millinery at Two-thirds Prices—This Millinery Sensation of the Season comes from over-confidence in the Weather—We make a loss to make a market—The Pick of all the Millinery World, and marked at Two Thirds just because the weather has been wrong—Trimmed Hats—Untrimmed Hats—Flowers—Feathers—Ornaments—Ribbons—Seasonable Millinery—Stylish Millinery—High Grade Millinery—Plain Hats—Fancy Hats—Street Hats—Evening Hats—All at Two-thirds Prices—\$10 Hats at \$6.50—\$8.00 Hats at \$5.00—\$6.50 Hats at \$4.00, and that way, or near it, all along the line—In many cases the price is really half of yesterday's, but not in every case—So we say Two-thirds prices—Come expecting the highest—It is a price lowering unparalleled in the history of Millinery Trading in the West—Here's a store full of style—Plenty of extra Saleswomen—And Two-thirds Prices—Respond to this Sale the way a Chicago or a New York woman would to a like event and we'll clear the store—We'll clear the store anyway.

Lud Zobel,  
THE MILLINER OF STYLE,  
219 South Spring Street.

## THE SAUNTERER

Is there anybody in this fair, blossoming, fragrant world of Southern California, whom these golden November days do not bring fully in touch with nature? "The inside of the house" is most truly now "the wrong side of the door." Go out into the streets and into the fields; climb the hills about the city, and you find all nature buoyant as if it were spring. Bird notes call you and the yellow butterfly flutters the golden banner of his wings over your head. Everything is alive, everything is joyous. Was ever there a merrier hum of bee, a more joyous note of the cricket? The frogs sing at eventide, and, lying under the green foliage of the pepper or the palm, you dream that the splendor of a blossoming eastern June is about you, for the fragrance of her breath is in every whispering breeze that fans you. But you listen in vain for the tinkle of running brooks or the laughter of the rills. You must wait for the heavy winter rains to come before you shall hear their musical voices.

But it is not long that you will have to wait, for it is time, even now, that the clouds were marshalled and the army of raindrops were here.

The wheel! the wheel! how like wings it is to the child, and how happy the hearts of the little ones that ride past me on these silent steeds! I saw two little six-year-old tots running a race upon them the other day. How they did bend to their pedals and sweep on! As if born along by the wind, "Do you enjoy riding the bicycle, my little girl?" I inquired of the golden-haired fairy, as she dismounted after her swift ride.

"Deed I do, for I feel as if I were riding on a bubble, and it's drefful nice fun." How the big blue eyes sparkled, and the cheeks were aglow, and the rosy lips were wreathed in happy smiles, that made one feel that young life is a beautiful thing, and holds in it a touch of the divine.

It was an old, old face that I met upon the street a few days since, wearing the wrinkles and the seams of care of more than eighty years. Yet the step was strong and steady, and the eyes still bright and the look in the face was unhindered by fear. "I suppose you think me an old woman," she said. "But I don't feel like one. My mother lived to be over ninety and my father was nearer a hundred, so I think I am good for fifteen or twenty years yet." And she smiled and placidly smoothed out the ends of her silken neckerchief, and walked cheerfully on toward her home more of a wife away with never a thought of weariness.

"I do believe," said I to myself, as she moved along, "that the very elixir of life is in this atmosphere, and if we only lived here as we ought we might all live and enjoy life to a ripe old age. Live out of doors, and sleep out of doors as much as you may, that is the secret of getting benefit from this climate. There is no necessity for losing one's windows from January to December, unless it is on a day of heavy rain, such as comes to us sometimes, and then as soon as the rain is over, fling them open wide and drink in the rain-washed atmosphere. It will fill you with fresh strength and vigor, and your heart will grow light and cheerful because the healthful blood is coursing

Meyberg Bros.  
Crystal Palace  
138-140-142 S. Main St.

Monday,  
...November 25,

WE WILL INAUGURATE  
AN UNSURPASSED

## Removal Sale

PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL OF OUR

Retail Department  
TO MORE CENTRALLY  
LOCATED QUARTERS.

Sweeping Reductions  
MADE IN  
EVERY DEPARTMENT.

## Our Cheap Counters

WILL DAZZLE WITH  
BARGAINS, GRADED IN  
PRIZES

From ..... 10c to \$2.50.

To answer many urgent requests, we will give another  
Grand Promenade Concert, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Meyberg Bros.  
Crystal Palace  
138-140-142 S. Main St.







## THE NEXT PRESIDENT

## CHANCES OF CANDIDATES FOR THE NOMINATION.

The Candidacy of "Horizontal Bill" Morrison is Advocated by Senator David B. Hill.

Democrats Admit G. Cleveland Has Broken the Solid South as No Republican President Could.

More Loud-mouthed Talk from Grand Master Workman Sovereign. Prospective Change in Indian Policy.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The late battle of ballots has resulted in a death and a resurrection, according to the view of many Democratic leaders—the death is that of the party, while the resurrection is of W. R. Morrison of Illinois, better known as "Horizontal Bill," whom the older citizens will remember as having once stepped into prominence by a proposition to reform the tariff by cutting it in two without regard to the articles affected. It has been some years since the American people have been notified that Col. Morrison is still alive, and he is so rejoiced at this unexpected political resurrection that he is willing to be a Presidential candidate. He will be a strong man for the reason that his friends will feel grateful to him, and his enemies have forgotten him.

No less a personage than Senator David B. Hill has come out and openly advocated the nomination of Mr. Morrison, and this has been followed by endorsements from leaders representing different sections of the country. He is the father of tariff reform, and while his proposed short-cut to that end rendered him somewhat ridiculous, he is nevertheless a man of ability and character, and he has no private or public records. He was retired from politics by the votes of the people in his district some years ago, and has not been prominent since.

The only other candidates being discussed are Whitney and Cleveland. The former could not be induced to take it while it is generally believed that the latter wants another nomination. He is favored by a corps of intimate political followers and by his strong opponents, the latter reasoning that no Democrat can be elected, and that President Cleveland would be so badly beaten that he would be without influence ever afterward. The growth of the Cleveland sentiment among members of these two opposing forces is remarkable, and he at least, has done nothing to check it.

Among the Republicans candidates are rather numerous, and the most likely, in case a dark horse is necessary, Senator Sherman has shown that he is a better politician for office than for himself, and the principal danger that confronted Gov. McKinley has been averted. The Senator discovered what others overlooked, that the Ohio election made ex-Gov. Foraker a strong competitor, in case he failed to carry out the agreement by which he was to have the support of Gov. McKinley's friends in exchange for his doing nothing to prevent the great apostle of protection from having the united support of the Ohio delegation in his Presidential aspirations. Then a careful count was made, and without the support of Gov. McKinley's friends in the Legislature, Foraker cannot be elected to the Senate. A proposition was made that these votes would only be delivered upon a certain agreement that Gov. McKinley would be allowed to choose his own delegates to the national convention. Senator Sherman does not trust the wily Foraker, and believing that Gov. McKinley is one of the few Ohio politicians who have been true, the sage of Mansfield intends that Foraker shall deliver the goods before being paid for them.

Speaker Reed has a strong Eastern support, and, together with the South with McKinley. Whether his present position will weaken or strengthen him remains to be seen, and opinions differ widely as to its effect. Ex-President Harrison is willing, or, at least, the indications are all that way, but, having received two nominations and served one term, he will not go far from his dignity as to make a scramble, and with the feeling of certainty as to the election, the man who secures the prize will have to work for it, and do it wisely. The attitude of Quay, in supporting McKinley, and his assertions that the Ohioan will receive the support of both those States, together with a close political intimacy with Platt of New York, renders it very probable that McKinley will receive the votes of both those States, unless he is a candidate, which is not now probable, his age being against him.

The best-poised politicians of Ohio regard the coup de main of Senator Sherman as one of the shrewdest and most important moves yet made, increasing Gov. McKinley's chances very greatly. It is admitted by many Democrats that the solid South is broken, and even those who have opposed the present administration must acknowledge that the doing-away of sectional lines in politics is due to President Cleveland. He has by rendering himself unpopular in the South accomplished what no Republican executive could have done, erased the Mason and Dixon line from the political map. In Tennessee the voters gave a majority to Mr. Evans, the Republican candidate for governor, being the overcoming of this majority by the legislature, alienated the strongest Democratic newspaper of the State and many prominent Democrats. In Kentucky and Maryland there is no seeming reason why the Republicans should not hold the advantage they have gained. If the Populists nominate a ticket that is reasonably strong, they will carry Texas and Alabama, which makes a decided break in the Democratic column, without mentioning Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina, claimed by the Republicans, and South Carolina, of which the Populists are certain.

The West will be the fighting ground next year, and both parties will endeavor to placate that section. Great interest, therefore, attaches to the place for holding the Republican National Convention. None of the committees are here. The question of expense fund will have more to do with the determination of the matter than usual, for the reason that money is scarce in the treasury of the committee. There are no official contributions to speak of, as there are when the party is in power, and private donations are not well called for to any considerable extent until after the nominations are made. It is not believed there will be a scarcity of funds to make the campaign with, but there is not enough money for preliminary work unless the city securing the convention contributes largely to its expenses.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, in his annual address, thus refers to the Clune, Rose and Stanwood cases: "Labor is now between the devil and the deep sea. Capital has monopolized the elements of production and labor is in competition with itself for the right to live. A money oligarchy is fast wiping out the vestige of individual liberty. Construction by judicial authority is already given to law, placing all labor

"THE POPULAR STORE."

**VILLE de PARIS**

Pioneer Broadway  
Dry Goods Store

Potomac Block,  
221-223 S. Broadway

**OPENING MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY**  
November 25-26-27.

**A MOST**  
**Cordial Invitation**

Extended to all to Visit Our Enlarged  
and Remodeled Store.

Many New and Exquisite Novelties in Beautiful Silks,  
Imported Dress Patterns, Paris Gowns and  
Wraps, Laces, Trimmings, Etc.

Including some of the Most Charming Creations from the  
Great Fashion Centers of the World, brought for this  
Special Occasion, will be shown.

Goods Delivered Free in Pasadena.  
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

TELEPHONE 893

organizations in the category of criminal conspiracies. Misdemeanors of the most trivial character have been raised to felonies without sanction of law and used to imprison representatives of labor organizations. This is the key note, and these prosecutions will precipitate a strong fight in Congress and probably force an alignment of the parties as to their stand upon the question of labor organizations. (Since the foregoing was written the sentences of Ross, Clune and Stanwood have been affirmed by the Supreme Court.—Ed. Times.)

Ex-Senator Edmunds in an interview sent out by the press some days ago, outlined what it is believed will be the policy adopted concerning Cuba, it being that the United States cannot accord belligerent rights to that country until they have a seat of government and form an organization susceptible of recognition. He opposes annexation, but believes that question is entirely separate from the other, and should not be confounded. He said that there might at any time arise conditions that would be very difficult, and then belligerent rights would have to be accorded regardless of the result. The interview has created a sensation and quieted the popular clamor which was becoming general.

Congressman Hitt of Illinois is here, and has entirely recovered from the grip of the grip, from which he suffered for several months. He will undoubtedly again be chosen for chairman for the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This committee will be of unusual importance at this session, as the Cuban, Venezuelan and Alaskan questions will be considered, and probably the Turkish and Chinese massacres.

Among the most important subjects for discussion at this term of Congress will be the Indian question. The Dawes commission has not only failed in its purpose, but has aroused the civilized tribes as they have never been before. The Chickasaws have taken away all rights of citizenship or property-owning from the white men who have married Indians, or "squad men," as they are termed. This affects a very large number of people. The Creeks deposed Chief Perryman because he favored allotment, the Chickasaws have made it a criminal offense for any member of the tribe to speak in advocacy of the plan proposed by the Dawes commission; a second offense subjecting the violator of the law to death. The Cherokees have formed into two hostile factions and Winchester rifles play an important part in the center of the United States and will report favorably to the government adopting somewhat drastic measures. The feeling is growing that the large reservations for the Indians and their receiving incomes from the government that will support them in idleness are not the proper means to civilize them. Some very important changes in Indian policies are confidently expected. There has been a constant tendency to reduce the size of reservations but the tribes have been kept together and allowed great privileges, being supported at great expense by the federal government. There has been no trouble as to the Onondas, Miami, and North Carolina Cherokees, where the whites are very greatly in the majority and a segregation of the tribes will be strongly advocated.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department, who has charge of Alaskan affairs, and who visited the Territory last spring, is in favor of Congress making some immediate changes there. He said: "Either the military should be clothed with civil authority in certain cases, or else the civil authorities should be backed up by the military in Alaska. We now have United States Commissioners there but what is the use of commissioners issuing processes unless they can be enforced, which they now cannot be? Rather the quartering of a respectable number of United States troops in Alaska to support the civil authorities in enforcing the laws. The sending of troops to Alaska has already been the subject of correspondence between Secretaries Lamont and Carlisle, but no action was taken, as it was discovered it would require legislation by Congress. Such legislation will be recommended this winter, and Alaska brought under the protection of the American flag."

Harold K. Delaney, who was appointed United States District Judge for Alaska, a few days ago, is very strong in his denunciation of the British claim, and says that it is being backed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. He has now returned to Alaska, and it is certain will exercise every possible power to rectify the evils of which the Territory has been the victim. Alaska has never received a great deal of consideration, but now that it has been demonstrated that it is of great value, public interest is aroused to such an extent that any encroachment by Great Britain will be resented as

promptly by citizens of the Eastern States as by Alaskans themselves.

It is evident that the recommendations of Gen. Miles will have great weight with Congress, and the members now here are unanimously in favor of increasing the limit from 25,000 to 35,000 men. While there is no immediate danger of war, in spite of Senator Chandler's due prophecy, there is sufficient uneasiness to cause military matters to receive more attention than usual. The Alaskan boundary, Nicaraguan questions, and the troubles in the Orient have directed public attention to the Pacific Coast. Coast defenses will be urged as they have never been, and the Puget Sound fortifications will undoubtedly receive attention, while defenses will also be carefully considered as to other points on the Pacific Coast. New York, Charleston and Savannah are recommended for work on defenses, but the principal interest seems to be centered in the West, as it is believed that if the United States has occasion to use them within a few years it will be there.

Mrs. Cleveland has built up such an impenetrable wall around her children, that the belief as to their deformity had grown to be general. No other children of the White House have ever been kept in such seclusion. It was therefore very gratifying to the people to see Ruth and Esther Cleveland with their mother at a matinee occupying the two lower boxes. The party consisted of Mrs. Cleveland, Ruth and Esther, Misses Bessie, Julia and Frances Lamont, Misses Marion and Elizabeth Thompson, and Mr. Thurber. Ruth wore a dainty white dress, with a jaunty brown cloak with a big collar and cape of red, edged with a braid of brown fur. Her red satin bonnet was very becoming, setting off her brown eyes and hair and dark complexion. Esther wore a white frock, a brown cloak, trimmed with white ermine, and a pink satin bonnet, which looked well on the blue-eyed little blonde. They are beautiful little girls, Ruth looking very much like her mother.

Congressman-elect John A. Barham of San Jose, Cal., has arrived and with him his family. He is a brother of the bitt House. He is by no means in accord with the prevailing opinion that no change will be attempted as to the tariff. He said that the people of California never knew what hard times meant until during the past three years and that they will not soon forget the bitter experience they have had. The lumber, sheep and cattle interests have been almost ruined by the new tariff law and relief is absolutely necessary. He has very positive views concerning silver, saying: "I think it is time for this government to go ahead and assert its financial independence as it long ago did its political independence. It is plain that the western members will not be content unless the Republicans adopt a silver plank in their platform next year."

Contrasted to Congressman Barham's account of business conditions in his section is the optimistic view of F. M. Murphy of Arizona, a brother of the state-elect Murphy. He is prominent in railroad and mining circles and says that the building of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad connecting the mineral and agricultural sections of the State has opened up an era of general prosperity. There will be other important railroads, he believes, inaugurated soon and Arizona is enjoying a healthy condition of affairs.

Among the prominent Western people in the city are Senator John L. Wilson of Washington, who has taken apartments in the Calvo flats; Mr. A. J. Siligmen, the well-known Helena, Mont., banker; C. E. Pemberton and wife of Los Angeles; H. J. Alexander and family, Trinidad; G. L. Johnson and wife, Sacramento; Gov. Caleb B. West, Utah; J. W. Huggers, Mr. McFarlane, J. C. Paine, C. H. Grimm, A. L. Scott and wife, W. F. Wood, Joseph Law, L. M. Loomis, George T. Ransom, San Francisco; R. B. Lehman, Tacoma, Wash.

Ex-Senator McPherson of New Jersey will spend the winter on the Pacific Coast, making Los Angeles his headquarters.

FRANK L. WELLES.

GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION.

Westers Terminal of Temple-street Cable Road, Sunday, November 24, 1895.

High-wire performance by Prof. F. P. Hagai, the American Blondie, at 2:30 o'clock. Balloon ascension by Prof. E. E. E. at 3 o'clock. Take Temple-street cable road at Temple and Spring streets. Every train goes through without change.

Carpets and Draperies. Good lace curtains, 60c a pair; fine Irish point lace curtains, \$1.50 a pair; excellent quality portieres, \$3 a pair; Smyrna rugs, 75c; Angora rug, \$2.50; Ingrain carpet, 25c per yard; tapestry Brussels carpet, 50c per yard; stair carpet, 30c per yard; moquette carpet, \$1 per yard. C. A. Judd, No. 48 South Broadway.

SEE the improvements on the 1896 Electric oil stove at Naurch & Co. Hardware Co., wholesale agents, No. 238 South Spring street. U. S. HOTEL, rooms \$1 per week and up.

**CANCERS.**

As well as Tumors are being permanently cured every day by the celebrated Specialist, Dr. Chamley, whose method is the safest and at the same time, the safest, for he uses no knife and causes no pain. He does not experiment on you, and if he cannot cure you he frankly says so. He requires no pay until you are cured.—Don't hesitate but consult him at once. Send for his 64 page book of testimonials.

Office, 211 W. First St.  
Private Hospital,  
416 W. Tenth St.  
Los Angeles, Cal.

Satisfaction  
Is a good thing.

The man who makes the right sort of Shirts is the one who looks at the making from the wearer's standpoint. He considers that a man likes to stretch his arms occasionally without restraint or rips. Fit in a shirt means proper snugness and proper looseness. You can't get these things in every Shirt-shop you come to. When a man once wears our Shirts he is seldom satisfied with anything else.

\*\*\*

**Parry Shirt Co.**  
120 S. SPRING ST.

**RIPANS TABLETS**

Mrs. Annie T. Risley of No. 1429 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, is the wife of a prominent real estate agent and moves in high social circles. She is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. Under date of September 11, 1895, Mrs. Risley writes: "I write to thank you for the beneficial results from the use of Ripans Tablets. I saw them advertised, and though I rarely put much confidence in patent medicines I decided to try them. Since I began taking them my dyspepsia has diminished and I can feel that it is leaving me. My complexion has improved, and I feel like a new woman—not the 'new woman' of the present fad, but a rejuvenated and physically regenerated being. (Signed) 'MRS. A. T. RISLEY.'"

Ripans Tablets are sold by druggists or by mail if the price 50 cents a box is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial 10 cents.

**Swell Hats.**

The largest stock in Los Angeles. Prices? Huh? See our windows.

**SIEGEL** Under Nadeau Hotel.

**PIONEER TRUCK COMPANY**

No. 2 Market street. Piano, Furniture and Sales Moving; baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 121.

# CUT PRICE SALE.

We shall cut prices this week in all departments. It is no use talking, the Department Store can and does sell goods cheaper than any other store in Southern California.

**We shall cut prices  
This week to the Quick.**

## Hosiery and Corset department.

4 pair Ladies' Black Hose for.....	35
2 pair Ladies' Black Hose, good quality.....	25
Ladies' Black Hose, 20c; worth.....	25
An extra good Corset, 50c; worth.....	75
Ladies' Waists, best made.....	65

## Linen department.

Half-bleached Damask, worth 60c; for.....	40
85c Turkey red Damask, extra quality, for.....	25
Glass Toweling, per yard.....	07
A good Towel for.....	04
An elegant Towel for.....	05
Large Linen Towels only.....	10

## Drapery department.

Lace Curtains, worth 90c; per pair.....	50
Lace Curtains, worth \$1.50; per pair.....	1.00
Lace Curtains, worth \$2; per pair.....	1.25
Lace Curtains, worth \$3; per pair.....	1.50
Lace Curtains, worth \$4; per pair.....	2.75
Chenille Portieres, per pair.....	1.90
Chenille Portieres, per pair.....	3.25

## Gents' Furnishings.

Neckties, 50c quality.....	20
Best Linen Collars.....	12 1/2
\$1.50 Underwear, per suit.....	90
\$1.75 Underwear, per suit.....	1.00
\$2.50 all-wool Underwear, per suit.....	1.90
Men's Socks, per dozen.....	60
Men's Socks, extra quality, per pair.....	10

## Dress Goods.

50c All-wool Novelty Goods, per yd.....	39
85c All-wool Dress Goods, per yd, only.....	35
\$1.15 Dress Patterns for.....	7.50
All Dress Goods reduced in prices this week. See our show window.	

## Blankets.

A good Blanket for.....	1.25
\$6 California Blanket.....	4.75
Comforters, extra bargain.....	1.87

## Crockery department.

Wash Bowl and Pitcher, best goods.....	88
Cups and Saucers, per doz.....	88
Nice Dinner Sets for family of 6, only.....	3.80
60c Glass Pitchers for.....	50
60c Glass Pitchers for.....	40
Prices on all Glassware reduced 25 per cent this week.	

## Notion department.

Thread, Best quality, per spool.....	08
Pins, per paper.....	01
Clothes-pins, per doz.....	01
Pencil Tablets, worth 5c for.....	01
\$5.00 Albums for.....	2.00
Best paper and envelopes.....	10

## Tea and Coffee department.

5 lbs tea siftings, .50 worth.....	1.50
40c tea for.....	35
50c tea for.....	35
60c tea for.....	40
80c tea for.....	50
Mocha and Java coffee, per lb.....	30
Mocha and Java coffee, best quality.....	35
1/2 box pure ground pepper.....	15
Lemon extract 16 oz bottles.....	40
8 lbs cartoon crackers.....	15
Royal Baking Powder, per lb.....	85

## Confectionery department.

Gum Drops, per pound.....	08
Mixed Candy, per pound.....	10
Fancy Mixed Candy, per pound.....	10
Best Hand-made Creams, per pound.....	25

Come early in the day; you can have better service. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

**Broadway Department Store,**

401-403 SOUTH BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH.

J. A. WILLIAMS & CO., Props.







## THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

## MAYNE GETS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN SAN QUENTIN.

An Appeal Will be Taken at Once. Arguments on Motion for a New Trial.

Demurrer Sustained in County-Salaries Case—Judge McKinley Reversed by the Supreme Court.

The City Council Asked to Improve the "Wilshire Boulevard"—Protest Made Against a Saloon at Sycamore Grove.

Very little public business was transacted in the City Hall yesterday. A committee of reports was prepared and a number of new petitions and protests of various kinds were filed with the City Clerk.

Yesterday was a quiet day at the Courthouse, although the long cases were grinding slowly along in several of the departments. The entire day was taken up in Judge Smith's court with arguments on the motion for a new trial in the Mayne case ending in the denial of the motion and the sentence of the defendant to San Quentin for twenty-five years. Judge Shaw sustained the demurrer to the complaint in the suit against the County Treasurer, and the County Treasurer was ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

The Supreme Court has issued a peremptory writ of prohibition forbidding Judge McKinley to order the execution of judgment in the case of J. F. Cosby.

## AT THE CITY HALL.

## "WILSHIRE BOULEVARD."

The City Council Petitioned to Improve the Property.

As was expected, the Wilshire Bros. have asked the City Council to improve the property, recently donated by them to the city for boulevard purposes. Their communication to the Council upon the subject is as follows:

"We herewith petition that the boulevard which we propose to donate to the city, 120 feet wide, running through the center of our property, namely, lot 2, block 25, be laid out in a 50-foot roadway, with 35-foot sidewalk on each side. And we would further propose to improve this boulevard in accordance with the city specifications, with a cement curb and cement sidewalk, six feet wide, as soon as you pass on this petition.

"We also petition that said boulevard be called the 'Wilshire Boulevard.' We further petition that the 120-foot boulevard running along the east line of lot 3, block 25, which is to be donated by the city be laid out similarly in a 50-foot roadway, with 35-foot sidewalks. And we further petition that said boulevard be immediately graded and gravelled and a cement sidewalk and curb be made on both sides. We would agree to pay half of the expense of this improvement. We petition that said boulevard be called the Benton Boulevard."

This petition will come before the Council tomorrow, and will then be referred to the Board of Public Works.

## THE RESULT IN DOUBT.

No News Received from the Educational Association People.

For the third time, the Executive Committee of the National Educational Association met yesterday, in Chicago, to decide upon the location of the association's meeting next year.

The gallant efforts made by the committee of California educators, headed by Superintendent of Schools Foshy, to secure the association's meeting for Los Angeles, have been met with a pressure brought to bear upon the Executive Committee by Mr. Foshy and others, to influence the members to a favorable consideration of Los Angeles. It has been considerable, and the persistence shown by the coast people is mainly responsible for the delay in the final settlement of the matter. At the final meeting of the committee in Chicago, the majority of the members favored the city of Los Angeles, being asserted by President Dougherty that 80 per cent. of the teachers east of the Mississippi favored that city. He neglected to say, however, that the source he derived his information.

School Superintendent Foshy received a telegram last evening from Chicago, saying that the National Educational Association which had been in session during the day had adjourned till December 20. The committee has under consideration the matter of the location of the next convention. The further postponement has led to the belief that strong efforts will be made to have the convention to Boston, but Los Angeles may get it.

## NO SALOON IN THEIRS.

Residents of Highland Park Protest Against a Notorious Resort.

There is a resort on the road between Los Angeles and Pasadena that has become notorious in the past several years, from the brawls and free fights that have taken place in its neighborhood. It is known as the Sycamore Grove saloon, and bears an unsavory reputation as a headquarters for those who make not only night but day hideouts with their lawless associates.

The annexing of the territory in which the saloon is situated to the city, several months ago, has made it necessary for the owner of the saloon, a Mr. Y. Rump, to secure a regular liquor license from the city, and a petition for such license was accordingly filed some time ago with the Police Commission.

The Board of Police Commissioners, which has the granting of liquor licenses, commonly refuses to grant a license when it is shown that the proposed saloon is in a residence district, and a protest is made against the establishing of such a saloon.

The residents of Highland Park, in whose midst the Sycamore Grove saloon is situated, are very much opposed to the presence of the resort in their neighborhood, and have accordingly filed with the Police Commission a protest against the granting of the license. The matter will come before the Police Commission next Tuesday at a lively time is anticipated in the settlement of the matter, as the saloon people will undoubtedly claim that having had a license from the county, they should not be refused one from the city.

## CITY TAXES.

An Extension of Time May be Granted by the Council.

Tomorrow at 5 o'clock city taxes will become delinquent, unless the City Council extends the time for the payment of such taxes. It is expected that an extension of two weeks will be made by the Council tomorrow, and this will give the tax collector and the people, as well, an abundant opportunity to clear up the books.

Yesterday over \$30,000 was taken in by Mr. Gish and his deputies, the total amount collected to date being \$250,000. The money collected are being turned in to City Treasurer Hartwell. At the present time there is money for

all of the funds and warrants are cashed on presentation.

## CITY HALL NOTES.

The petition for an annexation election recently received by the Council and referred to the Land Committee has not as yet been examined by the committee, and consequently no report in the matter is looked for at once.

A decision from the Supreme Court, regarding the legality of the refunding bonds recently issued by this city, is daily expected by City Attorney Dunn. The case was submitted to the court August 5, and the court is now deliberating in which to render a decision has now expired.

The petition of W. B. Carter, asking that the boating and amusements at Echo Park be advertised for sale, was considered by the Finance Committee yesterday, with the result that a recommendation will be made to the Council that bids be advertised for on a three-year contract.

W. Hellman and H. Keller have filed petitions with the City Clerk protesting against the acceptance by the Street Superintendent and the Engineer of the sewer work of Capt. Darcy in Sewer District No. 2.

## AT THE COURTHOUSE.

## THE COURTS.

## Mayne Given Twenty-Five Years in San Quentin.

At 4:30 yesterday afternoon, after a long day of arguments and recrimination, Clifton E. Mayne was ordered by Judge Smith to stand up and receive the sentence of the court for his diabolical crime, as the motion for a new trial was overruled.

After the usual formal questions, Judge Smith asked Mayne if he had anything to say. Mayne, who was seated on the bench that would have been the pyramids of the district attorney, but the investives of the prosecuting attorney were so peachy, and the wretched man received at the hands of the Court.

Mayne stood like a statue, rigid and hard, motionless and speechless, except for one exclamation. When Judge Smith spoke in terms of withering denunciation of his crime, winding up with "I do not know how a man could do such a thing," Mayne started as if stung, and exclaimed: "I cannot, either; and I did not do it!" "The jury," said the judge, "found you guilty of this crime, and the evidence points clearly to the fact that you committed it. The judgment of the court is that you be confined in the State Prison at San Quentin for a term of twenty-five years."

Mayne turned away and went to his seat, maintaining the same cold, stolid demeanor. The motion for a new trial was overruled, and the case was set for a certificate of probable cause, pending a decision of the Supreme Court.

The motion for a new trial was overruled, and the case was set for a certificate of probable cause, pending a decision of the Supreme Court. The motion for a new trial was overruled, and the case was set for a certificate of probable cause, pending a decision of the Supreme Court.

## COUNTY SALARIES CASE.

## Judge Shaw Sustains Demurrer to Complaint.

An opinion yesterday handed down by Judge Shaw gives a blow to the suit of the county officials for their salaries in the celebrated case of Lopez vs. Black.

The opinion is as follows: "The plaintiff seeks by mandamus to compel the Auditor to issue a warrant for the salaries of the county officials for the month of January, 1935. The defendant, the County Auditor, has demurred to the complaint, and the court has sustained the demurrer."

"By sec. 218 of the same act each officer authorized to receive fees must keep a fee-book in which he must enter all fees which he receives or should charge, and on the first Monday of each month he must report up the same to the first day of the month and set down the total."

"Sec. 219 provides that the fees collected by the Auditor in each month shall be paid to the County Treasurer on the first Monday in the following month, and must be accompanied by a statement of the aggregate amount thereof as shown by the fee-books duly verified by the officer making such statement." And the Treasurer is required to file and preserve the statements.

"Sec. 221 is to the effect that the salaries of such officers named in this act shall be paid to the County Treasurer on the first Monday of each month, and that the Auditor shall, on the first Monday of each month, draw his warrant upon the county treasury in favor of each of said officers for the amount due him for the preceding month."

"Sec. 222 is as follows: The Auditor shall not draw his warrant for the salary of any such officer for any month until the latter shall first have presented him with a certificate of the County Treasurer showing that he has made the statement and settlement required in this act."

It must be admitted that the presentation of the certificate as required by sec. 222 is a condition precedent to the issuing of a warrant for the salary of any officer who, by any provision of the County Government Act, is required to file a statement and make a settlement with the Treasurer.

The complaint does not show that the District Attorney has filed any statement or made any settlement for moneys received by him in the month of January, 1935. If, by the provisions above quoted, he is required to do so, then the complaint fails to show that the plaintiff is entitled to a warrant for the amount demanded.

The plaintiff contends that the statement and settlement referred to in sec. 222 are the statement and payment mentioned in sec. 219 and have no reference to the account and payment required of the District Attorney by sec. 136. I do not think this contention can be sustained. The statement referred to should probably be held to mean no other statement than

the statement of fees required by sec. 219, because nowhere else in the act is any statement mentioned. The word 'settlement' is more comprehensive and includes something more than a mere payment. It involves the ascertainment of the whole amount due as well as its payment. The object of sec. 222 in connection with other provisions of the act is to secure the prompt settlement of accounts and the payment of all moneys belonging to the county into the county treasury and preserve evidence of such settlement. The Tax Collector is also required to settle with the Auditor and pay over on the first Monday in each month all taxes collected by him. (Sec. 154 of County Government Act, and 3753 Pol. Code.) The spirit and policy of the law gathered from all these provisions demands that it be construed to require, in the case of all officers who by law are authorized to receive moneys belonging to the county, a certificate of the Treasurer to be filed with the Auditor showing that the monthly settlement has been made, and that the filing of this certificate is a condition necessary to be performed before any such officer is entitled to a warrant for his salary.

The complaint contains an averment that no money was received by the District Attorney in his official capacity during the month of January, 1935, and this, it is claimed, excuses him from producing the Treasurer's certificate. The claim cannot be allowed. The precedent cases cited by the plaintiff show that the settlement shall be made, but also that the evidence of it shall be produced to the Auditor. If the District Attorney had filed with the Auditor a verified account as required by sec. 136, showing that he had received no money for that month, it may be that he would be entitled to the warrant without going through the useless form of procuring and presenting the Treasurer's certificate, because in that event the Auditor would have no evidence required by law and it would show that no payment or certificate would be necessary. But it does not appear that any such account was filed. The law requires a verified account, and if no money has been received, that must appear by the evidence, and hence the law could easily be evaded.

"The case of Stockton R. Co. vs. Stockton, (61 Cal., 338), is not contrary to these conclusions, for in that case conditions had been performed, but the City Council refused to certify it's acceptance. This, it was held, excused the plaintiff from producing the certificate. So in this case if the Treasurer, after receiving payment, had refused to certify, the plaintiff would be excused and would be entitled to his warrant without first producing the certificate. But no such state of facts is shown by the evidence. For the foregoing reasons I am of the opinion that the complaint does not show that the plaintiff was entitled to a warrant for his salary, and the demurrer should be sustained."

"LUCIEN SHAW, Judge."

"Nov. 22, 1895."

## New Suits.

Laura Beaumont has applied for a divorce from G. E. Beaumont, who is serving a two-year sentence in San Quentin.

Mrs. Sarah J. Pettit has begun suit against Mrs. Annie McDonald and Peter McDonald to recover \$500 on a note and mortgage.

James G. Connar has brought suit against Arthur E. Raze and William R. Hunter to recover the cost of injuries done to the minor son of the plaintiff by a revolving saw in the box factory owned by the defendants.

Emma J. Broad has applied for a divorce from Jacob Broad, on the ground of non-support.

Asa Hunter has begun suit against Jesse D. Hunter, both individually and as administrators of the estate of William Hunter, deceased, George Hunter and the three Craig children, to quiet title to certain property which the plaintiff owned, together with William Hunter, and which might be claimed by his heirs, he having died intestate.

## Court Notes.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Archer vs. Freeman was being argued yesterday before Judge Shaw.

Judge McKinley yesterday ordered the decree in favor of the plaintiff in the case of the Security Savings Bank & Trust Co. vs. Dunn et al.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff in the suit for title brought by Ferdon vs. Elliott et al.

Judge McKinley yesterday denied the motion for a new trial in the damage suit of Ford vs. Beard et al., brought to recover damages for fraudulent representation of the variety of oranges sold to the plaintiff.

The evidence was all declared in yesterday in the long-drawn-out case of Little Rock Creek Irrigation District vs. the East Palmdale Water Co. Judge Van Dyke continued the arguments until November 27.

Albert S. Miller has filed a petition for letters of administration in the estate of Mary A. Miller, deceased. The property was valued at \$10,000.

Sarah Alice Beane has petitioned the will of Frederick John Beane, deceased, be admitted to probate.

Savard & Stewart, J. G. Chapin et al. have begun suit against same as Co-Defendants to recover \$447 on a mechanic's lien, which the plaintiffs may be foreclosed.

## THE SUPREME COURT

## Reverses Decision of Judge McKinley on Cosby.

The decision of the Supreme Court announcing the issue of a peremptory writ of prohibition, as prayed for, in the case of James F. Cosby vs. J. W. McKinley, Judge of the County Court, the Superior Court, was reversed yesterday by Clerk Woodbury.

Cosby's application was for a prohibition against Judge McKinley from proceeding to enforce against him judgment convicting him of contempt for refusal to comply with a decree of the court. The case was argued by Cosby and his counsel, and the court was divided 4-4.

The case was argued by Cosby and his counsel, and the court was divided 4-4. The case was argued by Cosby and his counsel, and the court was divided 4-4.

The case was argued by Cosby and his counsel, and the court was divided 4-4. The case was argued by Cosby and his counsel, and the court was divided 4-4.

The case was argued by Cosby and his counsel, and the court was divided 4-4. The case was argued by Cosby and his counsel, and the court was divided 4-4.

The case was argued by Cosby and his counsel, and the court was divided 4-4. The case was argued by Cosby and his counsel, and the court was divided 4-4.

## MUNYON'S

## CONVERTS TESTIFY.

3482 Los Angeles Citizens Declare They Have Been Cured.

J. B. Ware's Testimony—The Prominent Contractor Lends in His Praise of Munyon's One Vial Cured Him of Chronic Rheumatism.

Your druggist will give you the names of hundreds of people who have been cured of dyspepsia, catarrh, nervous diseases, kidney and liver complaints, colds, coughs, asthma and other diseases. Read the list of cures below, select your remedy and cure yourself.

J. B. Ware, the well-known contractor, who lives at No. 407 East Pico street, Los Angeles, writes as follows: "For years I have been troubled with rheumatism, and no one but those who have suffered from rheumatic pains can describe the terrible torture. Shooting pains would pass through me, which nearly drove me mad. Like every other sufferer, I have tried doctors and remedies without number. I was persuaded by a friend who had been cured to give the Munyon remedy a trial, and strange to say, I had taken but a few doses when I began to improve, and now at the end of one week I am free from pain and consider myself cured. My rheumatism is a blessing to mankind, and should be in every home."

Rheumatism Cured. Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. It cures the most stubborn rheumatism can be cured in from one to five days. It speedsily cures shooting pains, sciatic, lumbago and all rheumatic pains, colds and influenza. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been taken.

Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure. Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion. It cures loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of the stomach, costiveness, heartburn, shooting pains in the stomach, constipation, dizziness, faintness and lack of energy.

Nerve Cure. MUNYON'S Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervousness, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless and sleepless nights, pain in the head and dizziness. It cures general debility, stimulates and strengthens the nerves and tones up the whole body. Price 25 cents.

Kidney Cure. MUNYON'S Kidney Cure cures pains in the back, limbs or groins from kidney disease. It cures all the symptoms of kidney trouble, such as frequent desire to pass water, dark-colored and turbid urine, sediment in the urine and diabetes. Price 25 cents.

Catarrh Cure. Catarrh positively cured—Are you willing to spend 50 cents for a cure that positively cures catarrh by removing the cause? Catarrh cures all the symptoms of catarrh, such as itching, burning, and pain. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S Cold Cure stops cough, night sweats, allays soreness and speedsily heals the lungs. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S Asthma Cure and Herbs are guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S Blood Cure eradicates all impurities from the blood. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S Vitalizer imparts new life, restores lost powers to weak and debilitated men. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S Homeopathic Remedy cures all the symptoms of homeopathic medicine. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S Blood Cure eradicates all impurities from the blood. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S Blood Cure eradicates all impurities from the blood. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S Blood Cure eradicates all impurities from the blood. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S Blood Cure eradicates all impurities from the blood. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S Blood Cure eradicates all impurities from the blood. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S Blood Cure eradicates all impurities from the blood. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S Blood Cure eradicates all impurities from the blood. Price 25 cents.

## Jacobby Bros.

128 to 134 North Spring St.  
123 North Main St.

The roofs of these two buildings cover the largest CLOTHING and SHOE HOUSE on the Pacific Coast.

4 New Lines of \$10 suits await you Monday in

MEN'S CLOTHING.

Without a single doubt we can show you four of the best values in Men's Blue and Black Twilled Suits. Each suit is made of the best material and is worth \$10.00. Our Monday price is \$7.50.

Could a value possibly be greater? We would certainly have it. Two new lines of Gray and Brown Mixed Scotch Cashmere tell a wonderful story of close buying. Our Monday price for both lines is \$12.50.

Perfection in fit is admirable, goodness of quality is a necessity, but the lowestest of price on a Broad Street Imported Scotch Cheviot Suit is what will please you. Our Monday price is \$15.00.

Monday's Attractions will be great in

FURNISHING GOODS.

For your feet's comfort we will show you a pure wool hose that will surprise you, two weights and you can wear them all day. Our Monday price is 20c.

A better sock seller comes hard to find than a pure wool hose, solid colors and always sells at a low price. We have too many, perhaps you have too few. Our Monday price is 25c.

To tell you the truth, we should keep them until Christmas time, then we could get 75c and 81c, but our late November price on about 75 dozen all sizes will be our Monday price of 50c.

Numbers larger than ever, the lines larger than the smaller. Others as good as your judgment says. Our Monday price starts at 95c.

Monday Among the tempting things in

HATS.

25 dozen Men's Bicycle and Golf Caps, all of them belong to the 81 grade, come in new hues and quality of the best quality Scotch Cheviot. Our Monday price is 50c.

A Saturday arrival consists of Men's Granite and Maltese colored Fedoras and Tourists' Soft Hats, well made and wide bands, the price anywhere else would have to be \$4.00. Our Monday price is \$1.75.

Men's Black Striped Dress Hats will attract your attention. They are hand finished, correct in every way, and the price is \$1.95.

Consolidation's Demands among the

SHOES.

Clear or cloudy tomorrow will cut no figure with shoes. From the Utah Shoe Company we have a Ladies' Dongola Kid shoe which we know will be worth \$3.00; our Monday price is \$2.00.

From the same company we offer a Ladies' Cloth Top Shoe, perfect in fit and quality, and the price is \$2.50. Our Monday price is \$2.00.

An extra special value in the close neighborhood of \$4.00; our Monday price is \$2.50.

Ladies' Patent Leather Oxfords; as pretty a shoe as ever had a foot; we like them better. Our Monday price is 2.00.

Busy Days, These, Among the

BOY'S CLOTHING.

Boys' hose in all grades as low as 9 pairs for 50c and all the better grades that you will find anywhere; 25c a pair. Our Monday price is 15c.

Boys' Waists. We know you have never looked at a greater line. The stock is simply immense, and it will be worth \$3.00; our Monday price is \$2.50.

In underwear we want to carry the largest line in the whole West. As a starter we will offer a line worth \$5.00 anywhere at 50c.

Cutting remarks from the

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Our success in this department is something remarkable and it is with pleasure that we are able to remark that we deserve the success. We have a new line of suits that we put together "TROUSERS" that are the best that money can buy; see our Monday offerings.

Men's Business Suits in the ever popular and durable Cheviots; our Monday price is 25.00.

Men's fashionable Dress and Business Suits in new fabrics that carry the odor of the Scotch Highlands; a fit suit for a man who appreciates a fit; our Monday price will be 25.00.

NOW, PARENTS.

A word with you. Christmas time is almost here. The children will be looking for that old sleigh, and we are preparing for this Christmas time as never before in the past. We want you to keep the little ones posted on our every move from now until Christmas. Our Juvenile Department is loaded with the things a boy most needs. We carry the best and cheapest lines of boys' suits and underwear to be found in the State. Encourage your boy in his being careful about where he gets his suits and hats and shoes. Tell him about Jacobby Bros.

## Now Children, Listen!

You have always been good children, and we hope have insisted upon coming to see us, and we are going to entertain you before long. Just yet we cannot tell you all about it, but you must keep up a steady string of wonderment. We are planning for your enjoyment, and when you see it you will say, "Ah, my! but Jacobby Bros. are just the best people in the whole wide world." Now, be good between now and a very short while from now, for we are going to surprise you. In the meantime do not let an opportunity escape you to come and see us.

Like bread being the staff of life, so Gray and Black Clay Worsted are the staples in the clothing life. New cuts and new patterns of these staples are always found with us. Our Monday price will be \$15.00.

Other suits worth owning come at \$17.50, \$20 and \$22.50. We carry Ready-made Suits up to \$30. We make them nearly all wool underwear at that day's price.

NOW, REALLY don't you think this weather turns your thoughts toward OVERCOATS? Ours at \$18.50 in Brown, Blue or Black Beavers and at \$15 in Twilled Brown, Grey or Black Worsted are commendable. I wouldn't put off buying if I were you. Now is the accepted time, buy while your size and choice is here. Come Monday for a look, anyway.

Men's Ready-to-wear Pants at from \$3.50 to \$7.50 are just ready for you to put on; the prices will agree with you.

Nothing sticks closer to a man than his underwear. Monday we will show you blue gray mixed, nearly all wool underwear at that day's price.

Here is a pick-up. Men's 16-thread Balbriggan Underwear, three colors, worth \$1.75, our Monday day price is \$1.00.

The Glensbury Knitting Company turn out some great underwear. We carry the best they make. A staple thing is their natural wool. All-wool woven underwear at our Monday price of \$1.50.

Sweaters that protect you when you sweat. Quality extra fine, price usually \$2.50; our Monday price at our price of \$2.00.

Weather coming that will nip you if caught without flannel undershirts or liners compare with high-priced ones, but we don't put on a price less than you are in the habit of paying. Monday price of \$1.00.

Other Eagle made overalls at \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50.

The Crack-a-jack among Hat values is a new Fedora in black with a high water mark. As a new hat it is \$3.00. Hat in town; at once you will see the merit in our Monday price of \$2.00.

The great and increasing demand for our celebrated "Young's" Dress Hats more than bears out in our statements that they are the equal of any other hats. Our Monday price is \$3.00.

Take elevator to second floor for Boys' Hats. This week we display a large line of Boys



# TOO BUSY TO WRITE AN "AD."

THIS is a view of part of our Holiday Display.

It might be well to make your selection while the assortment is large. We will hold them until Christmas Eve.



WE have all the latest designs and effects in Furniture, Carpets, and Draperies,—marked at prices that will sell them. Come in and see.

W. S. ALLEN, 332-4 South Spring street.

## "AMERICA."

ITS AUTHOR AMID THE RUINS OF POMPEII.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)  
REV. J. C. FLETCHER.

The Times announced last week the death of Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, D.D., the author of our national hymn entitled "America." I first saw Dr. Smith in the forties, when I was a student at Brown University, Providence, R. I., but, in 1888, I became acquainted with him. The acquaintance ripened into friendship. In the winter of 1875-76 he visited Europe and spent a considerable time in Italy. At Naples he and Mrs. Smith boarded not far from where I resided, and he was very often at my house. I now have before me his autobiography, written in an album for my wife, and which he appended to the opening verse of a hymn composed by him in 1832, and which has an international interest never attained by his hymn "America." I refer to his stirring, breezy hymn beginning with this stanza:

"The morning light is breaking,  
The darkness disappears;  
The sons of men are waking  
To penitential tears.  
Each breeze that sweeps the ocean  
Brings tidings from afar  
Of nations in communion,  
Prepared for Zion's war."  
I spoke of this hymn being international, for not only is it to be found in all church hymn books in our own country, in Canada, in England, Australia—in short, it is sung wherever the English language is known—but it has been translated into the leading languages of the world, and versions of it are used in worship among myriads of un-English-speaking peoples in India, China and Japan, in Africa and in the islands of the sea. The hymn "America," in the very nature of things, cannot be international. It was specially written for our country, and no other. Indeed, if this hymn, now elevated to be our chief religious national song, be examined closely, its first stanza shows that it was really applicable to only a portion of our country, i. e., New England. "The Morning Light is Breaking," and many others of Dr. Smith's hymns, are perhaps superior as poetry to "America," yet as this last embodies and conjoints patriotism and religion, I believe that Dr. Smith's name will go down to posterity better known by this hymn than by all else that he has written. There is a "swing" about it that is popular, and one part has great solemnity, especially the last stanza, which is prayerful and awe-inspiring. Although composed, as Dr. Smith told me himself, for a Fourth of July celebration in Boston, yet it soon passed itself beyond the borders of New England, and before the war of the rebellion it took an unwonted position of prominence in all the loyal States. To-day it holds in our national Thanksgiving festival, and our nation's natal day—"the glorious Fourth"—the prominent part in each celebration; while during the war those words were heard resounding after the din of some of the hardest-fought battles. I once heard it sung under very peculiar circumstances amid the ruins of Pompeii, where Dr. Smith himself took a prominent part in singing it. Let me state first, that Dr. S. had given me an account, in Naples, of the origin of the hymn. He was a Bostonian by birth and was a Harvard graduate of that famous class of 1829, of which among the members were Oliver Wendell Holmes, Justice Curtis, associate judge of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Bigelow of Massachusetts, Prof. Benjamin Pierce, professor of astronomy at Harvard; Chandler Robbins, an

eminent Unitarian divine; Rev. William H. Channing, James Freeman Clark and others equally eminent. Dr. Smith was a Baptist, but he studied theology at the Congregational Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. He was a good German scholar and had more than an ordinary talent for versification and music. He was not quite 24 years old when the late Lowell Mason (who did so much to make Americans a nation of "singing men and singing women") went up to Andover, taking to young Smith a huge pile of music wedded to German words. This music had been collected in Europe by William C. Woodbridge, who was one of our earliest geographers. In the course of his investigations of this musical collection, our young theologian came across a tune which greatly pleased him, and for which he composed the hymn, "America." He knew so little of the history of national airs that he did not know that the tune which we now call "America" is the German national air, that it is one among the national airs of Sweden, Holland and Denmark; he did not even know that it was the same tune which John Bull sang to "God Save the King" (he was William IV in 1832). The stanzas of "America" made a great hit in Boston, and as I said soon became widely known in the North.

On a beautiful sunny day in January, 1876, I had the pleasure of conducting a large party of Americans, Englishmen and Scotchmen to Pompeii, which is fifteen miles by rail from Naples. The party was mostly made up in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Smith. We skittered along the blue bay with its wonderful scenery, and, as the railroad runs right along the base of Mt. Vesuvius, we all were constantly engaged either in looking at the fire mountain or on the azure waters. We were going into that city which had been destroyed 1800 years before by this same Vesuvius—a city the excavation of which has given us more certain knowledge of Roman domestic life than all the books which have come down from classic antiquity. Enjoying as I did certain privileges from the Italian government, which guards very jealously Pompeii, I could take my company to places altogether different from those in the rounds of the perfunctory official guides. I need not go into any of the details of that visit only to say that it was exceedingly interesting and wonderful to my friends. When noon came I led them to one of the great halls of the so-called baths of "Stabia" in Pompeii. There our lunch baskets were opened, and in that room called "hypocaustum," whose vast roof being vaulted—a regular and lofty arch—the eruption of A.D. 79, which had destroyed so much of the city, had left this hall almost intact. There were some scores of us, and, after our lunch had been disposed of, it was proposed that we do a little singing. Among the party were: Ludlow Patton and wife of New York, Mrs. Patton was none other than the Miss Abbey Hutchinson of the famous family of singers, who charmed America fifty years ago. They had just come from visiting their old English friends at Rome, the late William and Mary Hewitt. Mr. and Mrs. Patton's voices were in splendid condition and we had solos, duets and then choral pieces. I remember the British portion of our party were very much struck with the words and the music of an American duet sung by Mr. and Mrs. Patton. The music was by Judson J. Hutchinson and the words by the late George P. Morris. It was the American's "Mountain Home," and began in this way: "We're with you once again, kind friends; No more our footsteps roam; Where it began our journey ends Amid the scenes of home."

"No other clime has skies so blue,  
Or streams so broad and clear,  
And where are hearts so warm and true  
As those that meet us here?"  
Our mountain home, sweet mountain home."

I will just say that the last time those two voices sung together was at the funeral of their friend, the poet, Whittier, in 1892—for soon after Mrs. Patton went to "the better land." Before we left that hall of the Pompeian Baths, it was proposed that all of us should sing Dr. Smith's "America" and "God Save the Queen." Out of respect to the doctor, "America" was to be sung first, which proposition, however, was amended by agreeing that one verse should be sung of "America" and then one verse of the English national hymn. I think that I never heard either of them sung more impressively. Such indeed was the feeling, after the singing, that one of the Englishmen proposed that Dr. Smith should lead that assembly (met in such a strange place with such strange associations), in prayer. The solemnity and the impression of that prayer I shall never forget. Poulver in his "Last Days of Pompeii" draws up the scene of the Christians of the doomed city, when no danger was suspected lurking near from the fiery element, although their lives were in constant peril from bloodthirsty Roman Aediles. Some one remarked that this was the first prayer recorded in Pompeii since the destruction of the city. That was the last time that I heard the voice of him who wrote "America" and "The Morning Light is Breaking."

## Music at the Park.

The programme to be presented at Westlake Park this afternoon, by the Los Angeles Military band, will be: March, "King Cotton," (Souza.) Overture, "The Night Wanderer," (Moskau.) Waltz "Visions of Paradise," (Ben-net.) Intermezzo, (P. Mascagni.) Selection, "A night in Grenada," (Kreutzer.) "La Paloma," (J. M. Misseud.) Intermission. March, "Our Italy," (F. W. Blanchard.) Overture, "A Hunt in the Ardennes," (Marle.) "Spring Song," (Mendelssohn.) Waltz, "Wine, Women and Song," (Strauss.) Selection from "Il Trovatore," (Verdi.) Galop, "Tally-Ho," (J. Bernstein.)

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## THE ORANGE BELT LINE

Leave Arcade Depot 8 a.m., arrive Redlands 10:05 a.m., one hour, fifteen minutes for sight-seeing; arrive San Bernardino 11:50 a.m., one hour, twenty minutes lunch and sight-seeing; arrive Riverside 1:50 p.m., two hours, thirty-five minutes for drive down Magnolia avenue and sight-seeing; arrive Los Angeles on return 6:25 p.m. Southern Pacific ten-day round trip, \$3.65; Sunday round trip, \$2.65.

## FURNACES

The "California," manufactured here, especially adapted to climatic conditions, free from gas and dust, easy to manage and moderate in cost. For sale by the Cass & Smurr Store Co., Nos. 234 and 236 South Spring street.

MRS. EWING, the Chautauque lecturer on the science of cookery, uses the Royal in her demonstrations. Found. Smith's Dandruff Pomade, a sure remedy for dandruff, falling hair and itching scalp. One bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded, at Sale & Son's Drug Store, No. 520 South Spring street.

COLUMBIA  
FREE  
BICYCLES

Monday, Nov. 25,  
Tuesday, Nov. 26,  
Wednesday, Nov. 27,

COLUMBIA  
FREE  
BICYCLES

Will be your last chance to get bicycles free. Now is the time to get your guessing Blanks. You may be the lucky one. No other house ever has, or ever will, give you as big returns for your money as we do. Our

# SUITS AND OVERCOATS

## ARE TRADE WINNERS.

\$7.50 No matter whether you buy a garment for work or for dress wear we assure you a saving of \$2.50 to \$7.50 on your purchase \$25.00

On Thanksgiving Day, November 28, at the Burbank Theater,

At the matinee performance, between the acts of that great play, "The Jilt," played by the justly celebrated FRAWLEY COMPANY, the nails now in the jar in our window will be counted. Some one will get a bicycle.

## YOU MAY BE THE LUCKY ONE.

# BROWN BROS.,

## MAKERS OF LOW PRICES.

249-251 S. SPRING STREET.

COLUMBIA  
FREE  
BICYCLES

COLUMBIA  
FREE  
BICYCLES



## The Times-Mirror Company.

The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly.

H. Q. OTIS, President and General Manager.  
L. E. MOSHER, Vice-President. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary.  
ALBERT McFARLAND, Treasurer.

Office: Times Building.  
K. E. corner of First and Broadway. Telephone numbers: Editorial 674; Business Office 24.  
PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENT: E. KATZ, 187 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

## The Los Angeles Times

Founded December 4, 1881.

VOLUME XXIX.

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 20,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES  
BY MAIL, \$3 a year; by carrier, \$5 a month. SUNDAY TIMES, \$3 a year. WEEKLY, \$1.50

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation, Past Ten Mos., 14,851 Copies

Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Do not depend upon the return of rejected manuscripts, but retain copies if you wish to preserve your contributions. Articles should be typewritten and MMS. sent flat. Practice brevity and write plainly.

## THE GRAND CANYON.

The only authentic lithograph of Thomas Moran's famous painting of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River may now be secured by patrons of the Los Angeles Times. The lithograph is on a sheet 42x27 1/2 inches over all, the picture itself being 22x33 1/2 inches in size. It may be seen at the counting-room of the Times, and is supplied to cash-in-advance-paying subscribers at the following rates:

	By Carrier, Mail.	By Mail.
The PICTURE FREE with the DAILY on \$10.00 \$9.00		
The PICTURE and the DAILY six months for \$5.00 5.00		
The PICTURE and the DAILY three months for \$3.35 3.35		
The PICTURE and the DAILY one year for \$2.10 2.10		

The lithograph cannot be procured from any other source upon the same terms, and is not sold separately by us.

## HOWELLS AGAIN.

A few months ago there appeared in these editorial columns an item of fair criticism on William Dean Howells. We gave him praise for what good work he had done, but intimated that he seemed to be losing his grip, and had gone into the business of insufferable egotism. It is possible that some readers may have thought that we had done injustice to Mr. Howells. But we find the general trend of criticism lately has but one view of Mr. Howells, and it is that in line with the one taken by us. In Munsey's Magazine for November—a widely-circulated and popular monthly—our opinions are confirmed that Mr. Howells is "setting himself up as a kind of literary oracle." We quote the magazine article below. But in his later writings Mr. Howells has never shown forth what a high and mighty opinion he has of himself in the same degree that he has in his ultimatum regarding requests for his autograph. In short, he proposes to sell it.

"The 'Literary Passions' of William Dean Howells is worthy of grave consideration, not because of any intrinsic merit, but as reflecting the mind of the author. We have observed for some time past a change in Mr. Howells, which is as disappointing as it is mysterious. For many of his work in the world of letters he deserves our gratitude, but even gratitude cannot overlook insolence, and if the 'Literary Passions' is not insolent, it is difficult to tell exactly what it is.

"In short, Mr. Howells is apparently setting himself up as a kind of literary oracle, one whose yea and nay shall be yea and nay for all men. He is become one enthroned in a high place, and we, the great unlettered, may not approach. Take, for instance, his ultimatum regarding requests for his autograph.

"I propose to give my autograph hereafter only to such askers as can furnish proof, by intelligent comment upon it, that they have read some book of mine. If they can enclose a book-seller's certificate that they have bought the book their case will be very much strengthened; but I do not insist upon this. In all cases a stamped and directed envelope must be inclosed. I will never add a sentiment except in cases of applicants who can give me proof that they have read all of my books, now some thirty or forty in number."

"Such preparations and ceremonies would seem unreasonable if required for an audience with the Czar of all the Russias.

"Seriously, the utterances of Mr. Howells are becoming farcical, but before the supreme egotism of 'My Literary Passions' one pauses in amazement. Here are the idols of the world of letters, Dickens, Reade, Thackeray, Hawthorne, Irving, and many more, ruthlessly overthrown from their pedestals, and certain little tin gods, Brandes, Matthews, Tolstoy, and Zola, elevated thereon. And the only reasons vouchsafed for this monstrous iconoclasm are the likes and dislikes of William Dean Howells!

"Fortunately, the book is not likely to do much harm. Mr. Howells cannot steal away our friends without giving us others in their place, and 'Silas Lapham,' 'Temple Parker' and 'Anne Kilburn' will be forgotten names long before 'Major Pendennis,' 'David Copperfield' and 'Hester Prynne' pass into oblivion. We are sorry for Mr. Howells, sorry that one so charming personally and so able professionally should find the egotism of Tolstoy and of Emile Zola. 'My Literary Passions' is not the first literary along the way of Mr. Howells' decline and fall.

"That carload of whiskey which it is proposed to send from San Francisco to 'entertain' the delegates to the Republican National Convention, will be worth thousands of votes to the prohibition party, should the scheme be carried out. It does not appear that our prohibition friends have been 'touched' very extensively for subscriptions in behalf of San Francisco, but they would not doubt contribute liberally if assured that the plans of the boomers would be carried out. They could well afford, from a purely political standpoint, to pay for the whole carload of whiskey.

## NOTICE TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscription department of The Times has been removed from the general counting-room to the basement below; entrance on First street, at the east corner of the Times Building.

## SAN PEDRO HARBOR.

When a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was called on Friday to discuss the improvement of San Pedro Harbor, it was supposed by a majority of the members that the purpose was to urge the speedy commencement of work on a government breakwater and deep-water outer harbor, which has been so long and so unnecessarily delayed. It transpired, however, that the discussion related to the improvement of the inner harbor. It might have been suspected that the presence in Los Angeles at this moment of C. P. Huntington, the president of the Southern Pacific Company, was something more than a mere coincidence, were it not that arguments in favor of asking financial assistance from the government for the inner harbor were made by members of the chamber who are known to be heart and soul in sympathy with the desire of the people of Southern California to see work on an outer harbor commenced without delay. It is well known that Mr. Huntington, who is admittedly the chief, if not the only, obstacle in the way of the construction of a government deep-water harbor at San Pedro, is not only willing, but anxious to see the government make an appropriation for the improvement of the inner harbor, evidently considering that this would postpone the more important work on the outer harbor, and perhaps do away with it altogether.

The citizens who spoke in favor of the inner harbor at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, concerning whose loyalty to the deep-water harbor project there can be no suspicion, took the ground that an appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars by Congress for the improvement of the inner harbor would be in the nature of a recognition of San Pedro's claims as the site of a first-class harbor, and would act as an opening wedge for larger appropriations toward the deep-sea harbor, the construction of which several boards of government engineers have recommended.

This may be so. It is known that there is a feeling among many residents of San Pedro, who have become weary in waiting for the long-delayed improvement, that an improvement of the inner harbor would be better than nothing at all. It would undoubtedly be an excellent thing to have this improvement made, but under no circumstance should the greater and more important project be lost sight of for a moment, especially just at this time, when there appears to be a good prospect that the large amount of intelligent missionary work done at Washington is beginning to have its effect—that Congressmen begin to appreciate the true inwardness of, and to estimate at its proper value, the persistent fight which the Southern Pacific Company has waged against an improvement so fervently desired by nineteen-twentieths of the population of this section. It would, apparently, be a grave mistake to switch off into side issues just at this time.

In this connection, the following statement, made by Mr. Huntington, to a Times reporter in May, 1890, when he, with a party of friends, visited Los Angeles and inspected San Pedro Harbor, may be of interest to that gentleman, as well as to the public at large:

"San Pedro is the only proper place down here for a deep-water harbor, but private citizens and corporations cannot improve it. The government must do that, and I am as anxious as any of the people in Los Angeles to see it improved. Santa Monica and Redondo can never be anything more than roadsteads, but we will improve Santa Monica."

It would be interesting to know what causes led to such a sudden and complete change of opinion on the part of Mr. Huntington—whether the activity of the Southern California Company and the Redondo Railway Company at Redondo and of the Terminal Company at San Pedro had anything to do with this change of views.

Meantime, the Chamber of Commerce has prepared some resolutions on the subject of a deep-sea harbor which have the right ring, for presentation at the Transmississippi Congress. Los Angeles will not have a representative at that gathering, but the resolutions will be presented by Hugh Craig of San Francisco. At the last meeting of the congress George W. Parsons of this city introduced some resolutions of Mr. Craig's, which were put through by the chamber, in favor of a Hawaiian cable, and that gentleman promised to reciprocate by doing anything in his power for the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Let us see that there is no weakening or wavering in the fight for a government deep-water harbor at San Pedro just when the victory appears to be almost within our grasp.

## "HIZZONNER" ESSAYS A NEW ROLE.



Won't some kind people please help us along? We'll take anything we can get.

## A MAYOR ON WHEELS.

It is announced that the well-known local statesman, Mayor Rader, will go on an excursion through the Southern States. Mr. Rader goes as a sort of self-appointed, brevet amateur adjunct to the San Francisco steering committee, which is endeavoring to bring about connection between the Republican National Convention and the city by the Golden Gate. It is not understood that the San Francisco committee steered the Mayor into this job, but rather that he used the wires and offered himself a willing subject "without money and without price"—a practice so characteristic of Mr. Rader in his private capacity.

The object of the Mayor of Los Angeles in his approaching excursion south of Mason and Dixon's line is understood to be the exercise of his supposititious "hooness" among the white and colored brethren in that section to induce the members of the national committee to select San Francisco as the site of the convention. It is expected that his word-painting of the beauties and grandeur of Southern California. Many Chicago people are interested in the flower and fruit paradise, and every year new recruits are added to the list. Just as soon as the new Lake Front Park is completed, and Keely's motor is perfected, Chicago will turn her attention to the annexation of all of Southern California for park purposes, to take the place of the "Dream City," the brightest feature of which was the California Building. If Chicago can't bring the groves and mountains to her prairies, she will, with the aid of Keely, or Santa Fe, convert this sunny land into a picnic ground for a day's pleasure and happiness. This is no Jules Verne's tale, for a Chicago California crank beats the natives "all hollow," as they never let up on a personal attack on the city of the American Eden till he is worse than we are. It is a surprise to me that the files of your valuable paper are not found in the Public Library. I know not the policy of its directors, but no better way could be taken to reach the Chicago people than to put before them the daily papers of Southern California. Happy in the California beauties we have enjoyed, and the prospect of hearing more of this delightful country, we are, yours very truly,

JOHN T. POPE.

When subscriptions were first solicited to help San Francisco to secure the Republican National Convention, it was announced that not a cent of money would be asked from subscribers until the convention was actually secured for that city. Now comes the information that 5 per cent. of the subscriptions will be demanded in advance. If the demand stops at 5 per cent. the subscribers will be fortunate. This money is to be expended, not in paying any legitimate expenses of the convention—for there is no certainty, and scarcely a remote probability, that the convention will be brought to California—but to enable a lot of "promoters" of the scheme, and some of the local ones, at least, are exceedingly small politicians—to go East on a junket, at others' expense, to pull wires in behalf of San Francisco. How do citizens of Los Angeles relish the idea of putting up good money to pay the expenses of a wild-goose chase of this sort?

The silver cranks and Populists would be in high feather should that carload of whiskey prove a "strong" enough attraction to draw the Republican National Convention to San Francisco. These enemies of Republican principles would in that event at once set about the pleasing task of putting the Republican party "in a hole" on the free-coinage question. Their efforts might not prove entirely successful, but would unquestionably result in great injury to the party, introducing discord where there should be harmony, and alienating thousands of voters. Let us have an aggressive Republican campaign, rather than a defensive one.

The more conscientious Republican newspapers entertain similar views to those expressed by The Times relative to the scheme to put the National Republican Convention up at auction. It is very generally denounced by such journals as disgraceful and unworthy the Republican party. The place at which the convention is to be held is a matter of minor importance as compared to the greater question of the work to be performed and the manner of performing it. It is vitally essential that the convention shall be held under conditions which will leave each and every delegate absolute freedom of action, untrammelled by obligation, either expressed or implied, of any sort. Such cannot be the case on the convention is auctioned off to the city paying the highest price for it, and if the occasion is turned into a big spree, as is contemplated by the scheme of the San Francisco boomers. The more this scheme is considered, the more unwarrantable it appears, and the more unpopular it becomes.

It is reported that lumbermen representing a total capital of \$45,000,000, have formed a trust, to control, practically, the entire output of the country, and that prices will soon be advanced all along the line. It is a little singular, to say the least, that whereas this great trust was not formed by the "lumber barons," while lumber was subject to "tariff robbery," it was organized after lumber was placed on the free list. Cobdenite theorists are never weary of informing us that protective tariffs are breeders of trusts, while free trade is a dead-end "pizen" for them. But, somehow, Cobden theories and cold facts have but little affinity for each other.

Although it is true that Senator Bruce lost his political job as a result of the election in Ohio, it is not believed that he so far impoverished himself by his contributions to the campaign fund as to leave him without sufficient capital to embark in private business. Mr. Bruce was very careful to plug up the bung-hole of his barrel in time.

Conspirators Clune, Ross and Standwood attended the masquerade ball given in their honor by the "Los Angeles County Council of Labor" last evening, and participated in the exercises. They will be dancing to music of an altogether different kind within a few days.

Both Allison and Harrison, as well as McKinley, were born in Ohio. An Ohio man will probably be the next President of the United States; but his name will be neither Allison nor Harrison.

California produced gold during the past year to the value of \$13,923,281. The total value of silver produced was only \$297,331.

The total mileage of new railroads constructed in Europe in the year 1894 was 4190 miles. Prussia led the list with 678 miles.

The Reed boom grows apace. A new brand of cigar has just been named after the Maine statesman.

## PITH OF THE COAST PRESS.

(Riverside Enterprise.) San Diego is to have a brewery. The city has been unable to settle the water question, but the citizens will not go thirsty.

(Tucson Star.) Corbett and Fitzsimmons are the greatest men in America. They can keep shrewder and gamblers hot, assemble a Legislature in one State and call out the militia in another.

(Pasadena Star.) "A pine needle industry" sounds odd, yet that is what is announced for Grant's Pass, Or., where a factory is to be established to make oil, wool and soap from the needles of the pines which abound there.

(Marysville Union.) When the fruit-growers of California depose the Eastern middlemen and handle their product themselves they will receive more money for their fruit and it will be distributed to better advantage.

(Marysville Appeal.) The paalm-singing contingent of soft-hearted and soft-headed beings who managed to receive official recognition of a lot of Russian exiles, Kovalev, the Sacramento assassin, being among the number, should now weep bitter tears of repentance, or else were the sum of creation. There is altogether too much ardor in the "true Christian spirit" sometimes.

(Pasadena Star.) The directors of the Sixth District Agricultural Association are having a warm time of it up in San Francisco, but they are not receiving the staff to be down by and is grunted ex-secretery. We believe they will make that gentleman and some others responsible for bringing the Russian exiles to this country, and wish they had never gone before the Fovener.

(Tombstone Prospector.) A recent traveler through Alaska says that Territory will become to the United States what Norway is to Europe, the favorite resort of tourists, hunters and fishermen, and that quick-growing vegetables can be raised there successfully. No two visitors see Alaska in the same light, and unless Congress gives it the attention its resources and possibilities will not be understood for many years.

(Santa Barbara Press.) By placing one ear to the ground the grass can be heard to grow. Southern California will soon be clothed with a verdant garb of lush native grasses and bright-colored wild flowers. Already their heads are peeping above the earth at the clouds. The rainy season is here, and with it the tourist who has fled from the regions of the northern winter. All are welcome—infanteria, poppies and moneyed tenderfeet.

(Santa Maria Graphic.) By some means or other one of the new rifles of the German army escaped the vigilance of the officers and has found its way into this country, now being in possession of a San Bernardino man. The Emperor is using every means within his power to regain it and the German Consul at San Francisco has received orders to recover it if possible. Afraid, of course, that Yankee ingenuity will pry into and discover the secret of its tremendous power. Let's see what it will do. At a test the other day it was fired at 200 yards and the bullet pierced a half-inch steel plate and several inches of planking behind it, leaving a hole as though made by a drill. The cartridges are three and a half inches in length, five of them being carried in the magazine. It takes a pressure of three pounds to pull the trigger, while the American rifle takes nine. Judging from this we had better steer clear of Germany.

(Sacramento Record-Union.) The Cubans indignantly deny that they are prepared to accept terms from Spain guaranteeing the autonomy of Cuba. They declare that the mercy of Spain is not what they want, but simple justice, and that justice with them means independence. The cruelty of the Spaniards they have experienced for forty years, and they do not think that his mercy would be less hard to bear. In judgment all outsiders affirm with the history of the Queen of the Antilles will conquer.

way between this city and Pasadena, the second city in the county, and die, for it is almost impossible to go over it and live. Flowed ground, rocks, chuck-holes, mud, hills and holes abound throughout the length of it. Its elbows and corners jut up in wild confusion from end to end of it, and the man who ventures over it on a wheel or behind the trusty steed does so at his peril, with his life in his hand and an insurance policy in his pocket, if he is anywhere wise.

Sixty thousand dollars for road improvement—Hah! Where is Samuel Hill, Esquire, did they blow in the money?

Among the many things that have been written about the bicycle the little skit printed in The Times of yesterday, entitled "The Hairless Horse," by my able friend, Alf Townsend, is, up to date, about the best of the lot. It has the merits of brevity, clever mechanical construction and some extremely poetic ideas; for instance, the "endless heel"—where can you get a better description of a pneumatic tire than that? It is a good thing, and if you haven't read it, you ought to, before it gets lost in the shuffle of the daily newspaper, which, by the way, publishes to the world more gems of literature in a month than the wooden magazines do in a year.

The newspaper correspondents are nominating Presidents right and left these days. Those able young gentlemen need no San Francisco to hold a convention in. Any sort of an attic chamber or back room in a lodging-house in New York or Chicago is ample enough for their needs. Give them but a couple of pats and a stub of pencil and they will make Presidents for you while you wait. THE EAGLE.

Old timers—and there are probably a few of them left—will recall the fact that at the time Dennis Kearney was doing a large amount of talking through his hat on the sand-lots of San Francisco, there was an organization down in this end of the great and glorious State of California popularly known as the "Restingmen's party," having for its motto: "Large Pay—No Work—Free Beer—Unlimited License."

This aggregation, owing to circumstances over which it hadn't control enough to speak of, has been for a long time in a state of quiescence, innocuous, desuetude, flabbergastedness, and such other things as denote gone-ness, but recently the leaders of the great party of "No work if it knows itself, and it thinks it do," have been pulling themselves together and preparing for a campaign which promises this time to succeed beyond the expectation of the wildest inhabitant.

The great party of "Rest, and plenty of it," has in its renaissance and reorganization gone a bit farther than the old club with that tired feeling and has now painted on its banners a choice sentiment as an appendix to the party's original slogan. This addition is "Get the other fellow's stuff." Under this sign it will march on that high destiny which awaits it, should it not be so unfortunate in passing as to get its neck in a rope.

Of course, this party of weariness will hold meetings—mass-meetings—and will have parades. As people at rest as it is, it will manage to get up enough movement to march around the streets, meet in halls and pass resolutions denouncing the Supreme Court, and the people who work and mind their own business. Already a few preliminary gatherings have been held and much sentiment against industry, Economy and Sobriety worked up; but, so far, the things accomplished are but little more than feelers. As soon as the great mass becomes well organized and in thorough talking order, a general uprising will be had. Meetings will be held with great frequency, and with the cry of "Free beer and no work," blood will be spilled, and it will be made to ring until the blue empyrean cracks open from the zenith to the sea.

These meetings will be held right under the astute eye of the Times' Eagle writer, and will be more thoroughly described in this department from time to time as the proceedings proceed.

To the deep and dire grief of the Eagle people, the baseball business seems to have gone a-glimmering—and woe is us! No more shall we hear the swat of the hickory wagon-pole against the convex surface of Mr. Spalding's \$1.25 ball; no more shall we see the small boy's eyes sticking through knot-holes in the fence far enough to hang hats on; no more shall we hear the measly umpire roared to by the bleachers in language unfit to print in a great religious newspaper; no more shall we see the sliding base runner decorate the path between bases with choice pieces of cuticle; no more shall the yell of the populace be heard in riotous diapason as the man at the bat lifts his bat over the score-board for a home run; no more shall we see the coacher dancing about his station like a martyr on a hot griddle, and hear him uttering cries of encouragement to the base-stealer who is bursting blood from his efforts to get to "second"; no more shall we see the high-flyer curving in air like a shell from a mortar and landing kerplunk in the brawny grip of the athlete at "center"; no more shall we see the grab-bag of umpire guessing wildly at "balls" and "strikes," and hitting it about once in seven pitches; no more shall we see the man in the box spit on his off paw and discolor the new ball, or twist himself into convulsions as he sends an inshoot into the ribs of the man at the plate—all is o'er! The murky gloom has settled down on the chalky streaks around the diamond, and so far as this neck of the woods is concerned, it looks as if the professional ball-player would have to trudge up the trusty hoe or the corn-cutter of commerce and proceed to carve out a new destiny.

For all of which the Eagle is sad indeed, for the ball-player is a picturesque and pleasing cuss, as a rule, and the game was one of the liveliest and most entertaining in all the round of sports. Beside it football is a raw waste of effort, and bicycle-riding is as tame as a game of croquet at a girls' boarding-school.

It will startle some people who have occasion to ride over the roads in Los Angeles county to learn that some \$60,000, or such a matter, has been spent, in the last year, it is alleged, in "improving" the highways hereabouts.

It will startle because, to judge by the condition of the aforesaid highways, the sum of \$60 would appear to cover the actual amount laid out and expended in this direction.

Here, where nature has done her level best to help us to good roads, there is scarcely a stretch anywhere that is fit for the name. Take the high-



Old timers—and there are probably a few of them left—will recall the fact that at the time Dennis Kearney was doing a large amount of talking through his hat on the sand-lots of San Francisco, there was an organization down in this end of the great and glorious State of California popularly known as the "Restingmen's party," having for its motto: "Large Pay—No Work—Free Beer—Unlimited License."

This aggregation, owing to circumstances over which it hadn't control enough to speak of, has been for a long time in a state of quiescence, innocuous, desuetude, flabbergastedness, and such other things as denote gone-ness, but recently the leaders of the great party of "No work if it knows itself, and it thinks it do," have been pulling themselves together and preparing for a campaign which promises this time to succeed beyond the expectation of the wildest inhabitant.

The great party of "Rest, and plenty of it," has in its renaissance and reorganization gone a bit farther than the old club with that tired feeling and has now painted on its banners a choice sentiment as an appendix to the party's original slogan. This addition is "Get the other fellow's stuff." Under this sign it will march on that high destiny which awaits it, should it not be so unfortunate in passing as to get its neck in a rope.

Of course, this party of weariness will hold meetings—mass-meetings—and will have parades. As people at rest as it is, it will manage to get up enough movement to march around the streets, meet in halls and pass resolutions denouncing the Supreme Court, and the people who work and mind their own business. Already a few preliminary gatherings have been held and much sentiment against industry, Economy and Sobriety worked up; but, so far, the things accomplished are but little more than feelers. As soon as the great mass becomes well organized and in thorough talking order, a general uprising will be had. Meetings will be held with great frequency, and with the cry of "Free beer and no work," blood will be spilled, and it will be made to ring until the blue empyrean cracks open from the zenith to the sea.

These meetings will be held right under the astute eye of the Times' Eagle writer, and will be more thoroughly described in this department from time to time as the proceedings proceed.

To the deep and dire grief of the Eagle people, the baseball business seems to have gone a-glimmering—and woe is us! No more shall we hear the swat of the hickory wagon-pole against the convex surface of Mr. Spalding's \$1.25 ball; no more shall we see the small boy's eyes sticking through knot-holes in the fence far enough to hang hats on; no more shall we hear the measly umpire roared to by the bleachers in language unfit to print in a great religious newspaper; no more shall we see the sliding base runner decorate the path between bases with choice pieces of cuticle; no more shall the yell of the populace be heard in riotous diapason as the man at the bat lifts his bat over the score-board for a home run; no more shall we see the coacher dancing about his station like a martyr on a hot griddle, and hear him uttering cries of encouragement to the base-stealer who is bursting blood from his efforts to get to "second"; no more shall we see the high-flyer curving in air like a shell from a mortar and landing kerplunk in the brawny grip of the athlete at "center"; no more shall we see the grab-bag of umpire guessing wildly at "balls" and "strikes," and hitting it about once in seven pitches; no more shall we see the man in the box spit on his off paw and discolor the new ball, or twist himself into convulsions as he sends an inshoot into the ribs of the man at the plate—all is o'er! The murky gloom has settled down on the chalky streaks around the diamond, and so far as this neck of the woods is concerned, it looks as if the professional ball-player would have to trudge up the trusty hoe or the corn-cutter of commerce and proceed to carve out a new destiny.

For all of which the Eagle is sad indeed, for the ball-player is a picturesque and pleasing cuss, as a rule, and the game was one of the liveliest and most entertaining in all the round of sports. Beside it football is a raw waste of effort, and bicycle-riding is as tame as a game of croquet at a girls' boarding-school.

It will startle some people who have occasion to ride over the roads in Los Angeles county to learn that some \$60,000, or such a matter, has been spent, in the last year, it is alleged, in "improving" the highways hereabouts.

It will startle because, to judge by the condition of the aforesaid highways, the sum of \$60 would appear to cover the actual amount laid out and expended in this direction.

Here, where nature has done her level best to help us to good roads, there is scarcely a stretch anywhere that is fit for the name. Take the high-

way between this city and Pasadena, the second city in the county, and die, for it is almost impossible to go over it and live. Flowed ground, rocks, chuck-holes, mud, hills and holes abound throughout the length of it. Its elbows and corners jut up in wild confusion from end to end of it, and the man who ventures over it on a wheel or behind the trusty steed does so at his peril, with his life in his hand and an insurance policy in his pocket, if he is anywhere wise.

Sixty thousand dollars for road improvement—Hah! Where is Samuel Hill, Esquire, did they blow in the money?

Among the many things that have been written about the bicycle the little skit printed in The Times of yesterday, entitled "The Hairless Horse," by my able friend, Alf Townsend, is, up to date, about the best of the lot. It has the merits of brevity, clever mechanical construction and some extremely poetic ideas; for instance, the "endless heel"—where can you get a better description of a pneumatic tire than that? It is a good thing, and if you haven't read it, you ought to, before it gets lost in the shuffle of the daily newspaper, which, by the way, publishes to the world more gems of literature in a month than the wooden magazines do in a year.

The newspaper correspondents are nominating Presidents right and left these days. Those able young gentlemen need no San Francisco to hold a convention in. Any sort of an attic chamber or back room in a lodging-house in New York or Chicago is ample enough for their needs. Give them but a couple of pats and a stub of pencil and they will make Presidents for you while you wait. THE EAGLE.

Old timers—and there are probably a few of them left—will recall the fact that at the time Dennis Kearney was doing a large amount of talking through his hat on the sand-lots of San Francisco, there was an organization down in this end of the great and glorious State of California popularly known as the "Restingmen's party," having for its motto: "Large Pay—No Work—Free Beer—Unlimited License."

This aggregation, owing to circumstances over which it hadn't control enough to speak of, has been for a long time in a state of quiescence, innocuous, desuetude, flabbergastedness, and such other things as denote gone-ness, but recently the leaders of the great party of "No work if it knows itself, and it thinks it do," have been pulling themselves together and preparing for a campaign which promises this time to succeed beyond the expectation of the wildest inhabitant.

The great party of "Rest, and plenty of it," has in its renaissance and reorganization gone a bit farther than the old club with that tired feeling and has now painted on its banners a choice sentiment as an appendix to the party's original slogan. This addition is "Get the other fellow's stuff." Under this sign it will march on that high destiny which awaits it, should it not be so unfortunate in passing as to get its neck in a rope.

Of course, this party of weariness will hold meetings—mass-meetings—and will have parades. As people at rest as it is, it will manage to get up enough movement to march around the streets, meet in halls and pass resolutions denouncing the Supreme Court, and the people who work and mind their own business. Already a few preliminary gatherings have been held and much sentiment against industry, Economy and Sobriety worked up; but, so far, the things accomplished are but little more than feelers. As soon as the great mass becomes well organized and in thorough talking order, a general uprising will be had. Meetings will be held with great frequency, and with the cry of "Free beer and no work," blood will be spilled, and it will be made to ring until the blue empyrean cracks open from the zenith to the sea.

These meetings will be held right under the astute eye of the Times' Eagle writer, and will be more thoroughly described in this department from time to time as the proceedings proceed.

To the deep and dire grief of the Eagle people, the baseball business seems to have gone a-glimmering—and woe is us! No more shall we hear the swat of the hickory wagon-pole against the convex surface of Mr. Spalding's \$1.25 ball; no more shall we see the small boy's eyes sticking through knot-holes in the fence far enough to hang hats on; no more shall we hear the measly umpire roared to by the bleachers in language unfit to print in a great religious newspaper; no more shall we see the sliding base runner decorate the path between bases with choice pieces of cuticle; no more shall the yell of the populace be heard in riotous diapason as the man at the bat lifts his bat over the score-board for a home run; no more shall we see the coacher dancing about his station like a martyr on a hot griddle, and hear him uttering cries of encouragement to the base-stealer who is bursting blood from his efforts to get to "second"; no more shall we see the high-flyer curving in air like a shell from a mortar and landing kerplunk in the brawny grip of the athlete at "center"; no more shall we see the grab-bag of umpire guessing wildly at "balls" and "strikes," and hitting it about once in seven pitches; no more shall we see the man in the box spit on his off paw and discolor the new ball, or twist himself into convulsions as he sends an inshoot into the ribs of the man at the plate—all is o'er! The murky gloom has settled down on the chalky streaks around the diamond, and so far as this neck of the woods is concerned, it looks as if the professional ball-player would have to trudge up the trusty hoe or the corn-cutter of commerce and proceed to carve out a new destiny.

For all of which the Eagle is sad indeed, for the ball-player is a picturesque and pleasing cuss, as a rule, and the game was one of the liveliest and most entertaining in all the round of sports. Beside it football is a raw waste of effort, and bicycle-riding is as tame as a game of croquet at a girls' boarding-school.

It will startle some people who have occasion to ride over the roads in Los Angeles county to learn that some \$60,000, or such a matter, has been spent, in the last year, it is alleged, in "improving" the highways hereabouts.

It will startle because, to judge by the condition of the aforesaid highways, the sum of \$60 would appear to cover the actual amount laid out and expended in this direction.

Here, where nature has done her level best to help us to good roads, there is scarcely a stretch anywhere that is fit for the name. Take the high-

way between this



## THE WEATHER.

DAILY BULLETIN.  
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Nov. 23.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.35; at 5 p.m., 29.92. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 48 deg. and 54 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 53; 5 p.m., 35. Wind, 5 a.m., N.W., velocity 3 miles; 5 p.m., N.E., velocity 2 miles. Maximum temperature, 59 deg.; minimum temperature, 42 deg. Character of weather, clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WEATHER BUREAU. Reports received at Los Angeles, Cal., on Nov. 23, 1895. GEORGE E. FRANKLIN, Observer. Observations taken at all stations at 4 p.m. 20th meridian time.

Place of Observation.	Bar. Ther.
Los Angeles, clear	29.92 54
San Diego, cloudy	30.10 50
San Luis Obispo, clear	29.98 50
Fresno, clear	30.00 50
San Francisco, clear	30.08 50
Bakersfield, clear	30.04 50
Portland, clear	30.20 50

## The Times

## ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The Santa Barbara grand jury has recommended that the authorities give more attention to the prosecution of people for carrying concealed weapons.

A Pasadena woman took a bone away from a dog and the animal thereupon proceeded to take some of the features away from the woman. The best time to take a bone away from a dog is after it—that is, the dog—is dead.

Recently compiled records of the Post-office Department show that Los Angeles is far in the lead of the principal Pacific Coast cities as regards growth of postoffice business. While San Francisco has had a heavy fall season, and other cities have had much lower receipts, this city has kept on gaining.

The latest in pugilistic furniture is said to be "pneumatic gloves," or gloves filled with wind. The appropriateness of this style of weapon will be apparent at once, when the achievements of various gentlemen of muscle in the past several months are remembered. Windy jokers will "liber" very well with windy "gloves."

A steamer has just arrived at San Diego with a consignment of apples from the North. Although that country raises tens of thousands of boxes of very excellent apples, it is necessary to import apples for local consumption, as Los Angeles buys the bulk of the San Diego apples. The steamer came with reports of apples and apples. She ought to raise a plentiful crop of both of these products.

An exchange so far East as Buffalo remarks that "it looks as if murder were coming to be considered a crime when Harry Hayward, Holmes and Durrant must hang." It will be time to place ourselves on the improvement in our "views of things," when the aforesaid gentlemen have suffered whatever penalty they deserve. At present the trio of alleged butchers are suffering nothing more than the hospitality of the various State's prisons they occupy.

An inquiring public is waiting with ears uncomfortably trained for news about the electric power privilege which the City Council granted some eight months ago. This privilege, in lieu of a franchise, was let with a great flourish of trumpets, in which was heard loudly proclaimed the necessity of furnishing electric power to operate the oil wells so as to do away with the smoke nuisance. The motors operating wells are not yet in evidence, and as far as known the engines with none too perfect combustion are still used for pumping and drilling.

Everybody is familiar with the legend of a county bridge to the effect that a fine varying from \$2 to \$25 will be assessed upon every one who rides or drives over the structure faster than a walk. Many people have grown old and gray and yet in all their lives never heard of the penalty being visited upon any unlucky fast driver who neglected to slow up when those signs appeared in view. In San Bernardino yesterday a man was exactly fined \$5 for going at an illegal speed over a county bridge, which proves that long disregard of time-worn warnings may ultimately result in trouble.

## SHERMAN VS. ALGER.

Gen. Alger Takes Exceptions.  
The publication of "Sherman's Memoirs" is attracting the most widespread attention. Senator Sherman has been too outspoken to satisfy the modest peculiarities of some, but the honest, straightforward record of the ins and outs of the usually little-known transactions in politics is creating a great demand for the work, which is probably the most valuable publication of the present age. The publishers, The Werner Company, whose headquarters are located in the Stowell Building, Los Angeles, are preparing to place solicitors in Southern California and Arizona. This book will no doubt have a large sale than the "Life of Blaine."

THE MAMMOTH'S BARGAIN CARNAVAL.  
It has been an instantaneous success; an appreciative public has been quick to realize its merits. Yesterday was a busy day. For tomorrow we have made preparations to please every one. Ladies' cloth top, mid, button boots at \$1.50. The dearest kind of Oxford at 95c, \$1.25, and \$1.50. Choice lines of the finest grades of ladies' shoes at \$2.45. Men's good-looking, wearable shoes at \$1.50, a neat, business shoe. At \$2 and \$2.50 we are showing lines of men's dress shoes of exceptional value, other stores can't touch them at a dollar a pair more. Bring your little ones to us; we will not ask you money, but give you the best wearing goods sold in this town. Drop in on us tomorrow; you will surely be pleased. The Mammoth Shoe House, 315-317 South Spring street.

God Bless Our Home.  
And such a cozy place of six rooms, almost new, lot 40x146; only five gold eagles to plank down and the rest just like rent. 115 a month. Pico street near Central avenue. Then we have another, three blocks from Seventh and Central, five rooms, also very nice and safe for \$500. Same terms, and this is handy to the public house and just the place for a light-jerk. Langworthy Co., No. 226 South Spring street.

Hurd's Fine Paper.  
The most complete line in the city. Wedding invitations, calling cards, etc. THE CENTURY ENGRAVING CO., No. 233 South Spring street.

Edison's Latest.  
Now on exhibition at Tally's new phonograph parlor, No. 125 North Main street, removed from No. 34 South Spring street. Every one should go and see the latest at the new parlor, No. 125 North Main street.

ELECTRIC oil stoves or hot-air furnaces—take your choice to heat your house this winter. Newcomb & Cass Hardware Co. has them. No. 237 South Spring street.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO  
...DURING WINTER

No frosts and little rainfall no fog, dry atmosphere and delightful temperature. Visitors can be out nearly every day in the year. Here one can have the finest driveways and routes for horseback and bicycling on the Coast. This is the paradise for sportsmen. Here you find boating, fishing, swimming in hot and cold salt-water tanks or in the surf. The hotel is the finest winter resort hotel in America, with every modern improvement.

LOS ANGELES AGENCY  
H. F. NORCROSS, 129 N. Spring.

Shaw  
Piano

Is the name we would have you remember when about to purchase.

It represents the very acme of progress in piano construction and has a tone that is marvelously sweet.

Southern  
California  
Music Co.

BRADBURY BUILDING,  
216-218 W. Third St

KNIGHTS' MILITARY BRANCH.  
Company Twenty-five. Instituted  
With Great Enthusiasm.

Detachments from the different companies of the Third Regiment, Uniform Rank, K. of P., met the following distinguished Pythian Knights at 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the arrival of the Santa Fe train from San Diego: Lieut.-Col. H. R. Arndt of San Diego, commanding; Maj. Dodge of San Diego, Maj. Scarborough of Santa Ana, Maj. John Lukens of Pasadena, Col. Feller of Gen. Carnahan's staff, Indianapolis, and H. Shaffner, Brigadier-General, retired. The visiting and local air knights, about 125 strong, beside officers, all in uniform, fell into line of march and Capt. O. C. Alkire of Riverside Company No. 30, took command of the column. In the front of the parade the drum and bugle corps of the Seventh Regiment played inspiring airs, and the column moved off. Up Second street to Broadway, to First, to Spring, and then to the Pythian Castle, at 1034 North Spring street, and there the line of march broke up.

At 8:30 o'clock a regimental meeting of the Third was held in Pythian Castle. In addition to some routine business, the matter of a regimental encampment in 1896 was taken up. It was voted to hold the encampment of 1896 on the second Monday in August, at Catalina Island. The proceedings will occupy ten days, and at least one regular officer of the United States army will be on hand and inspect the Third Regiment. One day will be called "Pythian day," and will be devoted to the entertaining of subordinate lodges of the order and the families of air knights.

At 8 o'clock last evening the honored visitors began the work of instituting Co. 25 of Los Angeles. The following knights also were on hand to assist in the exercises: Capt. C. H. Brown, First Lieut. W. P. Young and Second Lieut. H. J. Hardwick of Pasadena, Co. No. 32, Capt. E. E. Whitney of San Diego Co. No. 6; First Lieut. commanding, A. D. Bishop of Santa Ana Co. No. 27; Maj. John Lukens acted as instituting officer and installed, as officers of the new company, the following knights: G. S. Adolph, captain; Charles H. Adams, first lieutenant; L. L. Mendel, second lieutenant. The following are the charter members of the company: G. S. Adolph, Orange S. Chlig, E. H. Barr, W. M. Brownfield, W. H. Routzahn, Capen Ellis, David Pikes, Leslie R. Hewitt, Henry Donato, H. E. Miller, W. E. Boyd, J. S. Haigher, Charles Stansbury, R. G. Payson, E. Gordon, George Bookhout, A. H. Parsons, G. E. Wickstrom, J. J. Ford, L. T. Clemens, A. T. Anderson, G. Steink, William Zinn, William M. Taylor, A. J. Partridge, George S. Blake, Louis L. Mendel, T. A. Zeigler, W. J. McInyre, T. O. H. Bogalsky, William S. Spencer.

At the conclusion of the institution ceremonies the visitors and local knights, to the number of about one hundred and twenty-five, assembled at the Royal Restaurant and partook of a splendid banquet. Good cheer prevailed, with 25 starts with bright prospects and there is lots of enthusiasm among the Los Angeles Knights of Pythias over the auspicious birth in their midst of a company of the military branch of the order.

Police Court Notes.  
In the Police Court yesterday, George Knightly, Will Brown and Harry Richardson, three tough youths, who stole oil cans, were sentenced to serve eighty, ninety and 100 days, respectively, in the City Jail.

Peter McDermott, John Welch, and Thomas Howard, who were caught in the act of stealing a box of dates, and William Lewis and James Timothy, accused of stealing a pair of boots, were arraigned for petty larceny. All pleaded not guilty and had their trials set for November 25.

John Orth, a youth who amused himself by breaking the blinds of an Alameda-street crib, hitting one of the women occupants in the face, was fined \$20.

A FREAK OF NATURE.  
A Broadway Music House Exhibits a Piano in a Strange Wood.  
In one of the show-windows of the Gardner & Zeller Piano Company on Broadway there is exhibited a "baby grand" piano, the case of which is probably the most beautifully figured wood ever put into a piano. It is apparently entirely streaked with knots, and in places looks like the fur of a tiger. This strange wood is of a very rare species of Australian eucalyptus, which usually is entirely free from figures and knots, but in this case nature seems to have changed her mind and gone to the opposite extreme.

EASTERN-MADE FURNACES.  
Are not suitable for this climate. Get one of F. E. Browne's, that are made especially for this climate. No. 214 South Spring street.

EUCALYPTINE has never yet failed in the cure of piles. Try it.

## JAPANESE SCREENS

We shall open tomorrow the largest and finest line of Japanese Screens that have ever been shown in this city. There are almost 500 patterns in the lot—all imported by ourselves from the largest screen-makers in Japan, and the prices are temptingly low.

## The way prices go

These screens are 6 feet, 8 inches long, 5 feet 6 inches high, with four folds.

5 designs in hand-painted Screens, handsomely done, have been marked at \$5.50 each.

10 designs in hand-embroidered gold and black Screens have been marked at \$5.00 each.

5 designs raised-pattern hand-painted Screens, fancy cloth backs, rich-tinted color effects, have been marked at \$5.00 each.

5 designs raised patterns, hand-painted, groundwork of handsomely tinted shades, have been marked at \$6.50 each.

See the Window Display.

## The way prices go

5 designs rich color combinations, raised patterns, very rich and effective; this lot has been marked at \$7.50.

10 designs in Naktia bamboo-frame Screens, with fancy grill-work top, raised patterns on black and tinted grounds, have been marked at \$8.00 each.

Hand embroidered silk and gold Screens have been marked \$8.50.

## Fire Screens.

75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$2.00 each.

Bamboo frame, fancy grill top, painted and embroidered on muslin and velvet; also handsome crepes filled on the frame.

## Los Angeles Furniture Co.

225-227-229 SOUTH BROADWAY.

## POSTOFFICE BUSINESS.

How Los Angeles Stands With Pacific Coast Cities.

From the report of the Auditor of the Postoffice Department just received in this city, Postoffice Inspector Flint has compiled figures which make a handsome showing for Los Angeles, as compared with other Pacific Coast cities.

The figures show the gross receipts for three successive years at the post-offices of some of the principal cities of the Pacific Coast. The only one of these post-offices the business of which has continuously increased, is Los Angeles.

As tabulated, the gross receipts of each office are given for three successive years, these years ending respectively on June 30, 1893, June 30, 1894, and June 30, 1895. The showing is as follows:

Year ending

June 30, 1893.

June 30, 1894.

June 30, 1895.

Seattle . . . \$101,143

Seattle . . . \$86,019

Tacoma . . . 74,902

Tacoma . . . 58,889

Portland . . . 47,742

Portland . . . 42,838

Portland . . . 179,132

Portland . . . 153,340

Oakland . . . 89,177

Oakland . . . 90,184

San Francisco 818,241

San Francisco 785,952

Los Angeles 141,207

Los Angeles 149,128

Los Angeles 164,859

## East Side Notes.

Mrs. E. F. Hastings has a severe attack of la grippe.

Miss Stella Neil is recovering from the surgical operation on her foot.

W. Kennedy and family are in their new home, corner Primrose and Griffin. It is a beauty.

That prize fight on Downey avenue a few nights ago was a disgrace to the East Side. The East Side boy, Dick Son, was badly punished.

Mrs. D. C. Morrison gave a nice reception to 100 ladies last Wednesday afternoon. Miss Duke presided in the dining-room. Meses. Roberts, Everett, Neil, Sherwood, Barlow and Galbraith assisted in receiving.

Elder J. C. Keith will deliver the Thanksgiving sermon at the Baptist Church at 11 o'clock. A turkey dinner will be served immediately after the sermon at Campbell's Hall.

The slight boom on the East Side has brought two more real estate offices on Downey avenue.

Cards are out for the wedding of Nellie Wolfe and J. E. Greppin December 17.

William Crutcher, who attempted to board an electric car on Pasadena avenue and slipped and fell, breaking his collar-bone is improving.

Mrs. W. W. Webb is down with a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Officer Craig arrested J. J. Mulchahy Thursday for disturbing the peace. Mr. M. is one of "God's Regular Army" cranks. He has exercised such a peculiar charm over Mr. Skinner's wife and daughter that it was found safe for him to depart.

How long, Oh Lord, how long! will the mail agents be afflicted with the over-religious fanatics who scribble scripture texts all over the envelope so that the address can scarcely be found.

The ladies of the Baptist Church have made elaborate preparations for a turkey dinner at Campbell's Hall on Thanksgiving day.

The sensational evangelist at the Assembly Methodist Episcopal Church delivered a sermon to "men only" last Wednesday night, which King Solomon ought to have heard. The men on the East Side look wise and say nothing. A physician could not have done better.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair,  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

Most Perfect Made.

40 Years the Standard.



No matter who have failed, consult the  
Eminent Specialists  
No. 241 South Main St.,  
Los Angeles.

The California Medical and Surgical Institute,

The oldest institute on this Coast. Established 30 years. PRIVATE DISEASES AND WEAKNESS OF MEN A SPECIALTY.  
To show our honesty and ability we are willing to wait for our fee until cured. A successful record of nine years in Los Angeles. We cure the worst cases of Catarrh in 30 to 60 days. Special Surgeon from St. Louis Dispensary in constant attendance. Examinations by microscope, stethoscope and chemical analysis. Free to every body. The poor treated free from 3 to 5 Mondays. Our long experience enables us to cure the worst cases of wasting drain. No matter what your trouble is, come and see us. You will never regret it.

J. T. SHEWARD,  
113-115 North Spring St.

WE have in stock nearly three hundred fine Fur Capes, ranging in price from \$30 to \$45. Entirely too many of the high-class furs. These fur capes are all this season's purchase. They all have the full sweep and are as fine as any garment can be made. The linings are the best in every way. Either extra heavy silk or the best quality of fine lining silks. The skins are the choicest and there is none better for the kind. Monday we will offer the choice of the entire lot for \$25.

Perhaps you want a cheaper garment. We will sell the choice of a lot of Fur Capes. The \$12 quality for \$7.50; the \$12.50 quality for \$8.

May be it is plush capes you want. Special prices will be made for Monday. All the \$15, \$17.50, \$18 and \$20 fine Plush Capes will be sold one day only, and that day Monday, for \$12.50. All the \$25 and \$30 garments will be sold for \$20.

If you want something cheaper in a cape, buy the material. We will cut, fit and baste your capes free. Thirty pieces of new cape materials to select from; ranging in price from \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 a yard. Plain cloths and heavy boucle beavers, black and all colors, including a fine lot of two-toned mixtures in rough effects.

The Blanket bargains are just as great. We are making a great stir in our bedding department. Colored blankets 75c, 85c, \$1. Most all cheap blankets are offensive; there is no odor with these blankets. They are carefully selected and are highly recommended. Heavier and better Colored Blankets for \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3; White Blankets in the same proportion. We specially recommend a line of White Blankets for \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50.

50 dozen extra heavy all-linen Huck Towels, worth and sold every day in the year for 25c, or \$3 a dozen. This special lot will be offered one day only for \$2 a dozen. It is the best towel bargain we ever have had.

25 pieces fine Glass Toweling. The 12 1/2c quality 8 1-3c for Monday.

More bedding. This time it is comforts; \$1.25 for a fine Comfort line with pure white carded cotton; \$1.50 for a finer grade and a little heavier. To see them is to buy.

Two special values in White Bedspreeds, \$1 and \$1.25. Plaid Dress Goods are having a great sale all over the country. We have the only good line in the city, so they all say. Prices 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, \$1.

Plaid Rob Roy Caps. The Consuella and the Marlborough shapes are the latest; 25c to \$1.50 each is the way the prices run; all prices between.

The best you ever saw for the money. Black Dress Goods for 50c and 75c. Two special lots for Monday. Quite an assortment and every piece a great bargain.

Christmas is coming. We are ready for it. Lots of fancy goods for 25c, for 50c, for 75c, for \$1. We are bunching the prices and making separate lots. Goods worth from 25c to 40c all selling for 25c; goods worth from 50c to 65c selling for 50c.

Numbers 7, 9 and 12 all-silk satin and gros grain Ribbons in all colors, 10c a yard for your choice. Bright colors for Christmas predominate.

## 400 Feet

Harrison's "Town and Country"  
Paint will cover 400 square feet to the gallon. If you would know more about the art of painting well send for shade card.

P. H. MATHEWS, N.E. cor. Second and Main sts.

DR. FOX'S  
HEALTH FOOD

MADE FROM SELECTED

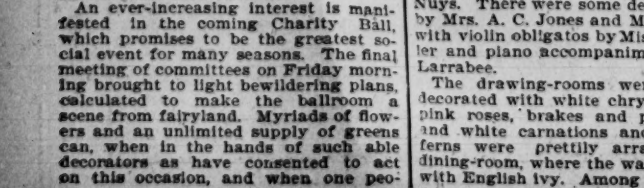
..AUSTRALIAN WHITE WHEAT..

In a Manner to Retain the Phosphate of the Whole Wheat.

COOKED AND DIGESTED QUICKLY.

Prepared at DR. FOX'S SANITARIUM. For Sale by all Grocers.





A whistle contest was held last evening at the Armory between the members of the Glee Club, N.G.C., and the Signal Corps. The members of the N.G.C. won the contest by a majority of 10 to 8. The members of the Signal Corps were: Sgt. Swisher and the latter was the winner. This was the last contest of the season.

Bruce is well known in this community and is receiving congratulations on both hands, and he carries a pocket cigar with which to meet demands. The new married couple settled immediately down to housekeeping on East T street, near Mr. Bruce's place of business.

**REDLANDS.**

The marriage of Orville D. Collins and Miss Minnie Carrie Schilling was

On Tuesday last at the home of Mrs. E. Davis, in Briggs, "an afternoon home" was most enjoyably passed with the following named: Mrs. Davis, Mrs. F. E. Davis, Mrs. Haurh, W. Garrison, Mrs. Farrand, Mrs. Deane, Mrs. Binkla, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Toombs, Mrs. McKevett, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Teague and Mrs. Sewell. Not satisfied with assembling as thirteen, they set all established rules at defiance by sitting

Miss Maud McMullan, assisted by reading society women, has organized a school of design.

Southern Star Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star installed the following officers on Wednesday: H. B. Keeler, Mrs. Annie Kookon, E. T. Blackmer, Mrs. Mildred A. Lyke, Mrs. Villa, Mrs. M. A. Dobbins, Miss Lena PaPhamus, Miss A. B. Read, Miss Inez Crellin, Mrs. Traynor, Mrs. Geneva Smith.

less will greatly commend itself to visitors, during their stay in Los Angeles, for social obligations they wish, naturally, to pay off before leaving. It opens a way that is heretofore been available, or at least a way that has been available.

A new restaurant will open its doors to the public tomorrow. Mr. Illich authorizes a general invitation to everybody to call and have a look through the establishment and see if they like it.

119, 121, 123, 125 NORTH SPRING STREET.

Bruce is well known in this community and is receiving congratulations on both hands, and he carries a pocket cigar with which to meet demands. The new married couple settled immediately down to housekeeping on East Tenth street, near Mr. Bruce's place of business.

**REDLANDS.**

The marriage of Orville D. Collins and Miss Minnie Carrie Schilling was

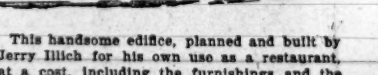
On Tuesday last at the home of Mrs. E. Davis, in Briggs, "an afternoon home" was most enjoyably passed with the following named: Mrs. Davis, Mrs. F. E. Davis, Mrs. Haurh, W. Garrison, Mrs. Farrand, Mrs. Deane, Mrs. Binkla, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Toombs, Mrs. McKevett, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Teague and Mrs. Sewell. Not satisfied with assembling as thirteen, they set all established rules at defiance by sitting

Miss Maud McMullan, assisted by reading society women, has organized a school of design.

Southern Star Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star installed the following officers on Wednesday: H. B. Keeler, Mrs. Annie Kookon, E. T. Blackmer, Mrs. Mildred A. Lyke, Mrs. Villa, Mrs. M. A. Dobbins, Miss Lena PaPhamus, Miss A. B. Read, Miss Inez Crellin, Mrs. Traynor, Mrs. Geneva Smith.

less will greatly commend itself to visitors, during their stay in Los Angeles, for social obligations they wish, naturally, to pay off before leaving. It opens a way that is heretofore been available, or at least a way that has been available.

A new restaurant will open its doors to the public tomorrow. Mr. Illich authorizes a general invitation to everybody to call and have a look through the establishment and see if they like it.



ground, of over \$60,000, is a notable addition to the many fine structures that have gone up in Los Angeles the present year. Mr. Hilch claims that, as a purely restaurant building, it is the completest and finest in California, and certainly, from appearances, no expense has been spared, either in the building or its appointments, to make it so. It is truly imposing and elegant.

It will be conducted on a plan entirely Mr. Hilch's own, evolved from his long and successful experience as a restaurateur and caterer, the object being to give everybody as nearly as possible what he wants, etc., etc.

A new restaurant will open its doors to the public tomorrow. Mr. Illich authorizes a general invitation to everybody to call and have a look through the establishment and see if they like it.



Only 50 cents a Tooth.

Only 50 cents a Tooth.

Only 50 cents a Tooth.

Only 50 cents a Tooth.

# GOOD MORNING..

## HAVE YOU THE TOOTHACHE?

Then Read what a few say about our Painless Method of Extracting Teeth.



Only 50 cents a Tooth.

Only 50 cents a Tooth.

Only 50 cents a Tooth.

Only 50 cents a Tooth.

Only 50 cents a Tooth.

Hen. W. W. Braden, ex-State Auditor of Minnesota, now living in Los Angeles, says: I cheerfully recommended Dr. Schiffman's method for the PAINLESS extraction of teeth. I KNOW HOW IT IS MYSELF.  
I came forty miles and had two teeth extracted WITHOUT PAIN.  
MRS. E. J. ERWIN.  
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11, 1895.  
Dr. Schiffman extracted WITHOUT PAIN two old teeth which have pained me for weeks.  
JAMES MORRIS.  
Dr. Schiffman extracted some teeth for me, also did some filling and other work without causing me any inconvenience.  
MRS. W. H. FILLMORE, 748 N. Sichel street, L. A.  
Dr. Schiffman extracted five teeth and filled four teeth for me, besides doing some other dental work, by his new method, without a particle of pain.  
CLARA HECKMAN, Azusa, Cal.  
Dr. Schiffman extracted three roots by his new method for me, and I never felt a particle of pain.  
LUCY MUELLER, 519 East First street.  
Dr. Schiffman extracted two badly decayed and ulcerated teeth for me, without a particle of pain.  
MISS MARY LEHMAN, 711 Elmore avenue.

Dr. Schiffman extracted a tooth for me by his new method easier than any tooth I ever had pulled, and I take great pleasure in recommending him to all my friends.  
MRS. J. S. PHILLIPS, 278 N. Sichel st., East Los Angeles.  
Dr. Schiffman extracted a tooth for me without giving me anything and took the tooth out without pain. The tooth was a very badly ulcerated one, and was affecting my ear. After this I shall have any teeth that need extracting done by Dr. Schiffman.  
MRS. M. B. HAMBLE, 339 Winston street.  
Dr. Schiffman did some extracting and filling for me WITHOUT HURTING me; also did some bridge work which is highly satisfactory, and did it without pain. I may also add that his prices are very reasonable.  
MRS. M. BRIGHTCLIFFE, Vernondale.  
Dr. Schiffman took out eight teeth for me without hurting a bit, all in the space of about two minutes. Other dentists were afraid to undertake the extracting; said my teeth pulled too hard, and they were afraid to give me anything to prevent pain.  
MRS. HENRY ROWAN, South Los Angeles.  
I had three ulcerated roots that were broken off and left by another dentist. Dr. Schiffman took out all three WITHOUT A PARTICLE OF PAIN and even without my knowing anything about it.  
KITIE M. FRANKLIN, P. O. Box 10, Covina, Cal.

Dr. Schiffman took out a root from my lower jaw that was broken off and left by another dentist. The tooth was ulcerating, and I was in danger of having lock-jaw.  
F. C. HALDEMAN, Foreman Bixby-Howard & Co., Howard Summit, Cal.  
This is to certify that I have had ten teeth pulled by so-called experts in Chicago, St. Louis, Evansville and Louisville, but for neatness and dispatch, I mean quick and PAINLESS work, Dr. Schiffman's method has no equal. I can truthfully say it was entirely painless to me; and a few moments before my tooth was pulled, which was done in a few seconds, I was suffering intensely. I have taken gas and vitalized air, and they are not to be COMPARED. J. W. PATILLO, Office 118 South Broadway.  
Dr. Schiffman's method for the painless extraction of teeth is certainly the most wonderful achievement in modern dentistry. Recently I was compelled to avail myself of the new process, with delightful results.  
MRS. T. E. ROWAN, 588 South Main St.  
I had a badly ulcerated wisdom tooth extracted, without hurting, by Dr. Schiffman.  
Southern Cal. Music Co. B. F. Day.

November 8, 1895.  
The best method on earth. I had two bad back teeth extracted ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN. They were decayed so bad that I dreaded the ordeal, but it was a pleasure rather than anything else. I can highly recommend Dr. Schiffman as an artist in his line.  
JEREMIAH JAMES PARKER, Tacoma, Wash.  
To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that I had an ulcerated tooth extracted by The Schiffman Method Dental Co., without its hurting me the least bit.  
W. L. FINCH, Puente, Cal.  
Found it Only Too True.  
Dr. Schiffman extracted for me ten teeth, and I did not mind it a particle. I had been dreading it for some time, and was unable to make up my mind to have it done. But my poor health, which was caused from the badly-decayed teeth, compelled me to have them out, and hearing of Dr. Schiffman's painless method of extracting the very worst kind of teeth, I went and tried it myself, and found it only too true. My ten teeth were out in no time, without any pain whatever. I am more than pleased with his painless method of extracting teeth, and can recommend him to every one who has teeth that must be extracted, and who hesitates for fear of being obliged to suffer the terrible pain.  
MRS. J. M'ORONEY, 209 W. 27th st.

ANAHEIM (Cal.) Nov. 23, 1895.  
Dr. Schiffman, Los Angeles—Dear Sir: I wish to thank you for the almost painless manner in which you extracted twenty-six teeth for me. I had lived in dread of the operation for over twenty years. Imagine my astonishment when the whole of them were extracted with less pain than I have many a time suffered from one tooth aching in ten minutes. It is now three months since the operation, in which time I have gained nine pounds weight. I am so well pleased with your manner of relieving me of the old teeth that I shall now try a full set of your manufacture, and cheerfully recommend you to any person desiring work in your profession.  
Very truly yours,  
WILLIAM BOYD.  
Dr. Schiffman extracted five teeth for me, without causing me the slightest inconvenience or pain, and made me an under and upper set which are a perfect success. It gives me much pleasure to testify to the perfect success of his painless and harmless method of extracting and his success in fitting plates.  
Respectfully yours,  
E. W. EDSON, Manzanita, Cal.

The following are only a few of the many who, within the past few weeks, have had teeth extracted WITHOUT PAIN by the Schiffman Method.

Mrs. C. J. McCallum, 635 Crocker st. Miss Devan, 233 W. First st. Len Shepardson, 449 S. Hope st. F. H. Fintel, University, Cal. Mrs. J. W. Halsey, Needles, Cal. Willie Fintel, University, Cal. Adolph Fintel, University, Cal. W. P. Rossen, Redondo Beach. Mrs. T. Ziegler, 1212 Downey ave. Mrs. Dr. J. C. Lindsey, 1117 W. 10th. Mrs. J. W. Swinson, 12 Olivia st. J. L. Watson, Pico Heights. Elsie B. Randall, 704 1/2 Upper Main. W. S. Sanders, Glendale, Cal. Mrs. Mamie Kelly, South Pasadena. Mildred E. Glass, 2407 S. Grand ave. J. W. Patillo, 3443 Delmonte st. M. J. Taylor, 444 Anderson st. William Fenninger, Compton. H. T. Newell, Lamanda Park. Jacob Fethers, 2538 E. First st. Joel Dennis, studios E. Boyle Heights. Mary W. Brown, Santa Ana. Mrs. D. McIntyre, 966 Adobe st. Mrs. A. A. Wolf, Tropic, Cal. James Morris, 156 S. 17th st. Mrs. C. Forrester, 419 Savoy st. Emma Watkins, Florence, Cal. Mrs. G. Sparkes, 403 W. 21st st. Allen Barnett, Whittier, Cal. Grace A. Brigham, 130 S. Daly st. J. Johnson, 749 Elmore ave. C. W. Wise, 411 E. 21st st. C. W. Johnson, 148 N. Los Angeles street.  
Mrs. W. Cassidy, 221 Hemlock st. A. S. Haneman, 224 E. Seventh st. Mrs. G. Sanders, S. Los Angeles. W. J. Burghard, 2207 Bonate st. Mrs. Coffey, 146 Waters st. Fred Pence, Pasadena. T. W. Gresham, Times office. Lillie Hausinger, 233 E. 30th st. H. J. Doolittle, 358 W. 22d st. Mrs. Shearer, Burbank. Harvey A. Neale, Santa Ana. Mrs. B. Burgess, 2838 Kelley st. (2 teeth). Frank Harlan, 615 S. Olive, (2 teeth). Mrs. I. W. Hall, 527 N. Fair Oaks, Pasadena. Retto M. Procter, Santa Monica, (5 teeth). William Boyd, Anaheim, (26 teeth). C. Augustus, 626 Stephens ave. Mrs. W. A. Hildreth, 1820 Pennsylvania ave. M. M. Shipman, 218 W. 17th st. H. Eberhart, 626 Stephens ave. Mrs. R. K. Holmes, 432 W. 7th st. (2 teeth). Mrs. A. K. Prather, 530 Alpine st. Mrs. F. A. Smith, 1555 W. First st.

William O. Mathewson, Monrovia. L. A. Snyder, 408 Griffin ave., (2 teeth). Mark Greenbaum, 132 N. Main st., (2 teeth). Harold Tevis, 341 Metcalf st. Eunice B. Lewis, 812 Pearl st. Mrs. M. Smith, 836 Central ave., (3 teeth). Mrs. J. A. Smith, 836 Central ave., (7 teeth). A. Kowalewski, Lamanda Park, (2 teeth). Lizzie Hedling, Los Angeles, (1 tooth). Loda Brandon, Los Angeles, (2 teeth). Willard Brandon, Los Angeles, (3 teeth). Frank Bau, 407 Eastlake ave., (1 tooth). Mrs. Pearl Brough, Acton, Cal., (27 teeth). Mrs. J. McIntyre, cor. Florida and Moore sts. John E. Wright, Newhall, Cal. Elmore Ellidge, 511 Prospect place. Mrs. Mina Loomis, 308 S. Griffin ave. Mrs. Mattie Johnson, 952 Aliso st., (8 teeth). A. Bert Bynon, Compton. George L. Berg, S.P.R.R. Mrs. H. W. Dodson, 1328 Prospect st. (4 teeth). Ida McClure, Vernon. Edward Vassar, Florence. Nellie Stonehouse, Pasadena, (4 teeth). Fred Conroy, Hotel Westminster. Emma Anderson, 214 Anderson st., (2 teeth). Mrs. T. Haskell, 524 Wall st. Ed Jeannou, Bakersfield, (2 teeth). F. E. Thompson, with Jacoby Bros., (2 teeth). Fannie F. McKeehon, Banning, Cal., (1 tooth). S. E. Hatfield, South Pasadena, (1 tooth). William Wagle, 466 Fourth st., San Diego, (1 tooth). N. L. Morrow, San Bernardino, (1 tooth). A. W. Keendle, 12th and Central ave., (7 teeth). Belle Holland, 173 Garey st., (1 tooth). Mrs. Mary Carter, Santa Barbara, (1 tooth). Mrs. Samuel Crossley, Daggett, Cal. (8 teeth). Mrs. S. F. Pratt, Los Angeles (1 tooth). Mrs. H. McKee, 258 Sichel street (1 tooth).

Mrs. M. C. Marales, 848 Buena Vista st. (1 tooth). John L. Latham, San Francisco (1 tooth). Mrs. E. J. Pellegrin, Anaheim (1 tooth). C. W. Benton, Pasadena. Mrs. J. L. Bullis, 932 S. Court Circle (2 teeth). J. W. Buckley, 448 E. Fourth st. S. R. Edles, Fullerton. Beattie Puller, El Monte. Mrs. Al B. Cowan, 1332 Santee st. John H. Arnold, National Home, Santa Monica (8 teeth). William W. Dyer, Artesia, Cal. George Thomas, Tropic, Cal. Mrs. D. J. Reinhardt, Pomona, Cal. (13 teeth). T. Nicklaner, Long Beach. Mrs. L. F. Reichert, Pomona. Joseph McKlaus, Long Beach. Charles Farr, Tropic, Cal. H. E. Farrell, Alhambra. Mary T. F. Pierrepont, 127 N. Figueroa st. Mrs. L. X. George, 849 E. 38d st. Mrs. D. F. Huscroft, 785 S. Olive st. Miss A. Baker, 608 1/2 S. Broadway. Walter Everts, 810 Sand st., (4 teeth). J. W. Cole, 843 Buena Vista st. W. L. Finch, Puente, Cal. Mrs. V. Carlem, Burbank, Cal. (12 teeth). Mrs. Brannling, 638 Towne st., (2 teeth). James R. Baker, Santa Monica. Edward Dusee, 755 S. Hill st. Mrs. P. J. Colwell, 818 E. Seventh st. Mrs. L. D. McKee, Jefferson and Broadway ave. Harry Cooper, Los Angeles. Al Twitser, 434 W. Noble Brac. Mrs. S. E. Stocking, 546 Colyton st. G. A. Smith, 228 W. Second street. James Warner, Depot Hotel. C. L. Nichols, 1023 W. Twelfth street. S. Bowerman, University. Beattie Goldsmith, 239 W. Thirty-third street. Mrs. J. Siefert, 520 Turner street. A. Freudenberg, 2014 Pennsylvania avenue. Nettie McFarren, 2816 W. Seventh st. D. E. James, Compton, Cal. D. W. Ferguson, 1424 Baldwin avenue, E. L. A. Mrs. E. M. Banks, 212 W. Seventeenth street. Elbert Martin, Centinella, Cal. A. C. McCandless, 1408 F. Ninth st. S. S. Guffy, Cajon, San Bernardino, (1 tooth).

Mrs. White, Santa Monica, (1 tooth). John Lewenstein, 114 S. Spring st., (2 teeth). W. R. Myers, 307 1/2 W. Second st., (2 teeth). Joseph Gisell, (1 tooth). B. Mollie, 816 1/2 Temple st., (1 tooth). Mrs. A. Bricker, 1006 Clark ave., (1 tooth). Mrs. G. A. White, 244 E. 23d st., (8 teeth). A. W. Harrison, 227 S. Pearl st., (1 tooth). Mary Jackson, Azusa, (2 teeth). W. E. Kruxer, 144 S. Main st., (1 tooth). Alice E. Parle, Florence, (1 tooth). D. Leach, 1107 Pasadena ave., (1 tooth). Mrs. Howard Hill, Budlough ave., (8 teeth). Miss Annie Anderson, (1 tooth). Mrs. T. J. Rand, Colgrove, (1 tooth). L. de Mars, 408 S. Griffin ave., (1 tooth). H. W. Burk, 713 W. First st., (1 tooth). C. J. Tremble, South Los Angeles. Mrs. C. Hanchell, 130 S. Grand ave., (3 teeth). Mary Buckley, 854 W. 23d st. W. W. Owens, Santa Monica, (17 teeth). Miss Frances Cochran, 614 San Julian st., (2 teeth). J. J. Parker, Tacoma, Wash., (2 teeth). Mrs. Lizzie Taylor, Riverside, (1 tooth). Mrs. A. Berry, E. Eighth st., (3 teeth). Josephine Valenljuda, The Palms, (1 tooth). Mrs. W. P. Wynne, 212 S. Broadway, (1 tooth). Clide Sanders, 126 Gates st., (1 tooth). E. W. Edson, Manzanita, Cal., (4 teeth). Julia Hill, Horicon, Wis., (2 teeth). George H. Parker, "Hall of Inventions" (2 teeth). P. H. Corum, Glendora, (3 teeth). Mrs. B. McCanna, 415 S. Main st., (3 teeth). F. P. Waters, 212 Avery st., (1 tooth). James R. Patterson, Lamanda Park, (1 tooth). C. Anderson, 113 W. Third st., (1 tooth). John O. Folsom, Pasadena, Cal., (1 tooth). Mrs. J. McMorony, 209 W. 27th st., (10 teeth).

J. W. Aldridge, 1926 Los Angeles st., (12 teeth). W. G. Wheeler, Soldiers Home, (2 teeth). Miss S. A. Brown, Long Beach, (1 tooth). Mrs. Charles Anderson, 1509 N. Main st., (1 tooth). Hernando J. Ayala, South Los Angeles, (3 teeth). Georgia Cooper, Vernondale, (1 tooth). Charles Trinkner, Jefferson st., (1 tooth). Miss Augusta Greene, 743 S. Hope st., (4 teeth). Mrs. G. J. Kuhrt, 524 S. Workman, (1 tooth). W. C. Walton, Compton, Cal., (1 tooth). W. F. Beck, 417 Temple st., (1 tooth). C. Mainer, 1327 E. Seventh st., (1 tooth). Mrs. R. W. Darby, 410 Beaudry ave., (1 tooth). Charles Talliber, 1206 W. Eighth st., (1 tooth). Nemes Gordon, Soldiers' Home, (2 teeth). J. H. Taylor, 120 E. Washington st., (10 teeth). Charles Nelson, 1362 Flower st., (2 teeth). Ruth Collins, South Los Angeles, (2 teeth). Mrs. R. Callahan, 1947 Norwood st., (1 tooth). D. T. Justness, 437 Turner st., (2 teeth). A. O. Holmes, 427 S. Hill st., (1 tooth). Mrs. Goings, 627 Alpine st., (9 teeth). J. T. Bangham, 44 Foria st., Pasadena. J. Marryat, Oakland. A. H. Ruggles, 236 N. Workman, (1 tooth). Escher Hill, 430 Aliso st., (1 tooth). Mrs. T. E. Reeves, 406 N. Hill, (1 tooth). Mrs. C. N. Ernest, 153 Beaudry ave., (1 tooth). F. R. Alexander, Pasadena, (1 tooth). C. M. Melick, Los Angeles, (1 tooth). Mrs. D. Pereira, 704 Upper Main st., (1 tooth). A. Kursinki, 412 N. Prichard st., (1 tooth). Mrs. O. G. Hall, 748 E. 27th st., (1 tooth). Herbert Goldsborough, 740 W. Seventh st., (1 tooth). Eva Young, Colgrove, (1 tooth). Mrs. C. Snodgrass, Florence, (1 tooth).

W. R. Wilson, 248 E. Fifth st., (1 tooth). Mrs. W. E. Strane, Azusa, (1 tooth). J. G. Whitaker, Santa Barbara, (1 tooth). Mrs. E. A. Branch, 2132 Hunter st., (1 tooth). Frank Nanner, University, (1 tooth). F. M. Roberts, 117 W. Elmira st., (1 tooth). J. M. Watterson, Gardena, (1 tooth). Charles Lund, Glendale, (1 tooth). Mrs. E. T. Hughes, 264 E. Fifth st., (2 teeth). Melvin A. Gould, 1223 Pasadena ave., (3 teeth). F. A. Wallace, 640 Wall st., (1 tooth). C. M. Gorin, Clinton ave., (1 tooth). Lucy E. Baker, 540 S. Hope, (1 tooth). Morford Staus, 309 N. Broadway, (1 tooth). Mrs. James Crosthwaite, 535 Towne ave., (1 tooth). Francis Glona, 132 N. Hill st., (1 tooth). M. Maas, 622 E. Washington st., (1 tooth). J. R. Moody, 1516 S. Flower st., (5 teeth). Mrs. J. E. Fraser, Whittier, (1 tooth). Mrs. J. B. Langston, Colyton st., (12 teeth). Mrs. P. J. Wilden, 416 Wall st., (1 tooth). Mrs. E. R. Loomis, Wilson block, (1 tooth). Mrs. M. H. Dailey, 155 W. 14th st., (1 tooth). Tom Moore, 245 1/2 E. First st., (1 tooth). S. J. Wickersham, Pasadena, (22 teeth). H. T. Stubbins, Los Angeles, (1 tooth). Mrs. I. S. Miller, Ontario, (2 teeth). Thomas Thompson, 2032 E. First st., (3 teeth). A. Wilkins, Gardena, (5 teeth). Mrs. L. Klosser, Pomona, (1 tooth). J. Bjerkud, 516 W. Eighth st., (1 tooth). Elbert Varney, Toluca, (2 teeth). O. T. Page, 413 W. Second st., (1 tooth). J. Burrer, Whittier, (1 tooth). C. E. Rowell, Glendale, (1 tooth). J. W. Daniels, 518 W. 27th st., (1 tooth). E. F. Coffin, Compton, (1 tooth). James Dugas, 312 Hamilton st., (1 tooth). J. T. Copeland, Denver, Colo., (1 tooth).

You do not have to "take something and run the risk."

Dr. S. A. Beecher, one of the oldest and the acknowledged leading dentist of the Northwest, says:  
St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 16, 1893.  
It affords me pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. A. F. Schiffman now located in Los Angeles, California.  
As a student—when he began his dental career in my office here 1874—he soon gave promise of his ability since displayed, both in his association with me, and as established later in an office of his own. He succeeded in a high degree, not only in matters of general practice, but as an expert crown and bridge worker.  
His new anaesthetics, obtundents, and methods of painless filling of teeth rob the dental chair of its terrors. Nervous, sensitive, or delicate patients can safely and confidently rely upon the merits of this method, and upon his gentle and thorough treatment.  
SAMUEL A. BEECHER, D. D. S.

Dr. M. Hagan, County Physician, and well-known Physician and Surgeon of this city, says:  
After witnessing the effects of the anesthetic agents used by Dr. Schiffman in his operations on sensitive teeth, I am unqualifiedly of the opinion, that by his new method he can accomplish all he undertakes.

Dr. J. H. Bryant, until recently a practitioner of dentistry at St. Paul, Minn., and one of the most eminent dentists of the Northwest, says:  
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 28, 1894.  
With pleasure I attest my hearty recommendation of the skill, ability and practical work of Dr. A. F. Schiffman as a "Doctor of Dental Surgery."  
First, I knew him when he entered the office of Dr. S. A. Beecher, of St. Paul, Minn., in 1874.  
In 1879 and '80 he was in my office and conducted himself with gentlemanly courtesy and professional skill.  
Secondly, ever since that time I have personally known of his energy and ambition to familiarize himself with all the latest improvements known to the profession, and has given his time, study and money to be master of his work. "Painless Dentistry" has been the acme of ambition, and today he quietly masters the hidden art and robs that terror of its dreaded thoughts.  
And, lastly, it is always safe to employ as your dentist such a man who keeps posted with the rapid advancement of the age. Success is his.  
J. H. BRYANT, L. D. S., 316 Castelar Street.

We are running four dental chairs and can now wait on patients without delay.  
Lady assistants in attendance.

# SCHIFFMAN METHOD DENTAL CO.

Rooms 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,  
Schumacher Block,  
107 North Spring Street.

Only 50 cents a Tooth.

Only 50 cents a Tooth.

Only 50 cents a Tooth.

Only 50 cents a Tooth.









## VENTURA COUNTY.

## ABSOLUTE DIVORCE GRANTED IN THE RANDOLPH CASE.

The Fight for Custody of the Child is Still On—Barbours to Judge Williams—Mountain Lion Killed, Santa Paula Military Fair.

VENTURA, Nov. 23.—(Regular Correspondence.) The Randolph divorce case after taking up the time of the court for two days was finally closed, so far as the actual divorce proceedings were concerned, late Friday afternoon. The decision in the real question at issue, to wit, the custody of the child, was continued until December 4, to allow Judge Williams time to determine who shall be appointed guardian, on which matter he will hear arguments.

In the matter of the decree of absolute divorce the judge stated that there was no question that there had been wilful desertion on the part of Mary Randolph, the plaintiff, and on the showing made, he granted a decree of absolute divorce on the grounds set forth in the cross-complaint of the defendant, W. Chase Randolph. When this decision was rendered the defendant's attorneys made an effort to secure for their client the immediate custody of the child, and offered to put on the stand as witnesses in support of their motion the son and daughter of the parties to the suit. The situation of the case came in at this point, Frank Randolph, the 13-year-old son of the defendant, refusing absolutely to say one word against the custody of his mother. He was supported in his action by his sister, and other testimony failing, the matter was continued.

Early Friday morning the defendant offered to surrender every point, even expressing a willingness to allow to his wife the custody of the child, if granted the right to visit it at will, but he was not allowed to make the surrender. The case as a whole has been an object lesson on the results of incompatibility of temper, neglect and marital discord, for generally, covering a period of twenty years.

Both sides are content with the situation as it stands, and will make no further fight for the custody of their offspring.

## SANTA PAULA MILITARY FAIR.

Santa Paula, not to be outdone by Ventura, in the matter of support and encouragement accorded the militia boys, turned out royally on Friday and Saturday, with financial aid toward making a success of the military fair given under the auspices of the Seventh Regiment. Since the election of the new staff officers, Co. B has been experiencing a boom, and at no time since its organization has the company been as near standard, in every detail which contributes to military perfection. The fair has been a success financially and otherwise, and has served to reawaken interest in the company. The various booths were tastefully decorated and neatly arranged, and the fair friends of the soldier, who were vying with each other in an endeavor to break all previous fair records in the matter of attendance and artistic success. The musical programme was above the average in the manner in which it was carried out, and every number was applauded.

Saturday evening a chicken supper was furnished at the refreshment booth, and the rapidly with which the good cheer disappeared from the site of the fair in time of war, should Co. E be called to the front, they will form a model forage brigade. The newly-elected officers received their commissions on Tuesday and were sworn in: Captain, C. W. Metcalf; first lieutenant, Harrison D. Say; second lieutenant, C. E. Capitio.

## A JOLLY BARBECUE.

One of the jolliest barbecues of the season was tendered Judge Benjamin Williams last Thursday afternoon after he had finished the hearing of the Randolph divorce case. It was gotten up in a hurry, but no detail of the honored Spanish feast was forgotten. When the carne was pronounced done to the queen's taste by Chef Palone Elwell, the following county officials were called from their desks and escorted to the feast by Harry Bradley and John Spear, who constituted the unofficial and informal committee. The highest of the trench, and custodian of the longest pointed stick, was Judge Williams of the Superior Court, then followed in regular order under sheriff's board and lodging free with a turkey diet now and then. If the hobos will not work their friends appear to think that they should be fed and clothed just the same.

## DEAD MOUNTAIN LION.

Sunday last a mountain lion measuring seven feet two inches from tip to tip was killed within six miles of Buckhorn Station on the ranch of Willoughby & Edwards. For some time past young calves and colts have been reported as strayed or stolen from the grazing grounds on the Hopper ranch, and a watch was set for the thief. Thursday Louis Edwards found the freshly killed remains of a yearling calf, and realizing that a lion or bear had done it, he loaded the carcass with strychnine, with the result that on Sunday, he, after following signs for nearly half a mile, found the still warm carcass of a female California lion. This is the first specimen found in Ventura foothills for nearly twenty years, and testifies to the fact that big game exists yet in the mountain ranges back from the coast. Willoughby & Edwards are receiving congratulations on all sides as the California lion among a band of breeding cattle is worse than a year of drought.

(San Diego News.) Some of the Escondido people there is oil on their land and have set to work to develop it. This is the kind of enterprise that is needed in San Diego county today. A discovery of petroleum in paying quantities would be of more general value than a bonanza of gold. To prospect for oil is now so expensive as to be undertaken as it was in former years, and it is warranted wherever there are fair indications of petroleum deposits. The chance of so valuable a prize is well worth the outlay.

## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

## A Prosecution for Fast Driving Over a Bridge.

SAN BERNARDINO, Nov. 23.—(Regular Correspondence.) Lot Scheuer was indicted of violating the city ordinance in relation to fast driving over city bridges by a jury yesterday, in Recorder Hall's court, and was fined \$5 and costs this morning. There were several sensational developments during the trial.

At a former trial of the case, Charles Grimshire and G. M. Flory, who were working on the bridge at the time, testified that Scheuer drove across very rapidly. Against their evidence was that of Otto Ames, a 15-year-old boy, who does not look more than 9. He was on horseback following close to Scheuer, and was going with him. Ames testified before they drove rapidly to the bridge and then pulled up their horses and walked them across.

But there was no small surprise in court today when Ames took the stand and testified that his evidence of the former trial was false, and that he had been coached by Scheuer. He testified that in reality they drove across the bridge very fast, and when a few hours later, Scheuer found the authorities were moving to prosecute the butcher, he for his own safety urged him to swear that they went across the bridge slowly. Ames said that Scheuer told him "ten or fifteen times" until he had the story perfectly, and he went on the stand and so testified.

This morning, however, he made up his mind to tell the whole truth, and so, much to the surprise of the court and the consternation of the defendant, Scheuer was placed on the stand and denied the boy's charges, said that he had only told him to testify to the truth and persuaded that they did not trot their horse across the bridge.

But the jury evidently believed the boy's story, which was told in a very clear, straightforward manner. The case was submitted to the jury retired and in fifteen minutes brought in a verdict of guilty.

## SAN BERNARDINO BREVIETTES.

G. A. McElfresh of Los Angeles, high chief ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, was in the city Thursday night.

Dr. W. H. Stiles is away on a brief visit to San Francisco and Sacramento, having left Thursday evening.

Dr. J. M. Mackenzie, who left Scotland several weeks ago for San Bernardino, has returned to his home in the future home here, is expected next Wednesday. He is a brother of Dr. C. Mackenzie of this city.

J. B. Parazette, who for some weeks has been in Pomona, in charge of Newberry & Co.'s business there, has returned to San Bernardino and will remain here until after the holidays.

James McClure and wife, who have been visiting the former's mother, Mrs. A. D. Brien, left Monday for Los Angeles, their first home.

A benefit was given Friday evening at the Christian Church to Prof. Starbuck, giving his services without price to that church, for the past year. The opening number was a piano duet by Misses Vain and Kenderly.

Remember, "How We Raised the Church Debt," giving for an encore "Blessed Assurance." The soloists, Mabel Beckwith and a piano recitation and encore, Mr. Pugh a vocal solo, and last, but not least, Prof. Starbuck rendered "Home, Sweet Home."

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

## Mrs. Shipton is Safe in Tia Juana.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 23.—(Regular Correspondence.) Mrs. Shipton, wanted in the Mayne case at Los Angeles, has been found at Tia Juana, Lower California, but refuses to return to Los Angeles unless assured by Attorney Copeland that it is all right to do so.

The ocean tug Santa Lucia stops here on her way to Guatemala, where she will be stationed permanently. Her chief engineer is O. N. Winters, formerly assistant engineer of the revenue cutter Walcott.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Calwell, a Los Angeles bride and groom, are at the Hotel Florence.

Clothing and personal effects have been found on the Twenty-eighth-street car, but no detail of the incident has been committed to writing. Nothing was found indicating who the owner might have been.

It is reported that the officials are very properly trying to rid this county of hobos who begin to find opposition from people who think that the festive hobo should be treated as a pest.

Druggist C. D. Knox receives news of the death of his brother, R. A. Knox, at Yuma, Ind.

Co. D of the Ninth Regiment, N.G.C., of Pasadena, challenged Co. A of this city to a drill for the championship. The challenge was promptly accepted.

Later the Pasadena company withdrew its challenge, because of lack of funds needed to carry on the drills. Co. A, however, has accepted the challenge with a view to challenging for the championship. This company is commanded by Capt. E. E. Spelman.

POMONA. POMONA, Nov. 23.—(Regular Correspondence.) Linemen are at work putting up a new telegraph wire along the Southern Pacific's new branch road to Covina, Pomona and Riverside. This will give another line into the depot at this place over which to transport some of the company's increased business.

The Throop Polytechnic Institute yesterday met Clairmont College football team at Pomona on a score of 6 to 4. Although Clairmont team outplayed Throop twenty points to the man, they were not equal to the still warm colors of a female California lion. This is the first specimen found in Ventura foothills for nearly twenty years, and testifies to the fact that big game exists yet in the mountain ranges back from the coast.

Willoughby & Edwards are receiving congratulations on all sides as the California lion among a band of breeding cattle is worse than a year of drought.

Henry, both well-known young men of Pomona, will leave on Sunday for New Orleans for South America, where an indefinite stay will be made.

Notwithstanding the fact that many new houses and homes are to be seen going up on all sides, some of the real estate dealers are urging the erection of at least one hundred more cottages by those buying property in Pomona for renting purposes. If not over-anguine, this would indicate that somebody believes in the future of Pomona and the fertile valley in which it is located.

There has been a heavy snowfall in the mountains within the past twenty-four hours, but no rain has fallen in the valley.

The next thing on the docket in the way of amusement in Pomona is the presentation on Wednesday evening next by the Home Players' Club of the pretty little play entitled, "The Play-ers."

The number of bicycles now in use in this town has so increased that the repair shops seem to have all the business in this line that they can hold down.

It has been a long time since there was such an epidemic of colds as is now the case in this valley, apparently inaugurated by the recent desert winds, over the country just east of this.

## BURNED AT SEA.

## THE BARK FORFARSHIRE SAVED THE EUROPA'S CREW.

A Vessel from Antwerp Now at Port Los Angeles Had an Experience in Southern Waters—Santa Monica News Notes.

SANTA MONICA, Nov. 23.—(Regular Correspondence.) The bark Forfarshire, Capt. Evans, 157 days from Antwerp, arrived at the wharf last night with a general cargo, one-half of which will be left here, and the other taken to Astoria, Or. The boat carries a crew of twenty-five men, and will probably leave about the middle of next week.

On September 7, in the morning, she noted another bark making toward her flying signals of distress and indicating fire. The Forfarshire hove to, and the other came up, proving to be the Europa, from Keith, Scotland, for San Francisco, with 1700 tons of coal.

On the evening of September 8 fire had broken out in the hold from spontaneous combustion. It was found impossible to put the fire out, and so Capt. Evans and his crew of twenty-five men were transferred to the Forfarshire and the Europa left to her fate. October 1 the double crew had exhausted the water supply, and until after the holidays at Concepcion, Chile, for a new supply. The Europa's crew was disembarked at that point and on October 4 Capt. Evans sailed for San Francisco.

The only other incident of the voyage of consequence was the roughest passage around the Horn that the captain remembers all his annual voyages to this coast. The weather was both rough and extremely cold. The Forfarshire will load with flour for Europe at Tacoma.

## SANTA MONICA BREVIETTES.

The cargo is out of the Edinburghshire, and the boat lies at anchor in the stream, prior to clearing for Tacoma.

Principal Smith's repertory of the month's music just ended shows twenty days taught, with a total attendance of 5514 days; days absent, 447; cases of tardiness, 51; cases of truancy, 28; girls, 224; total, 487; average number belonging, 460; average daily attendance, 427; percentage of attendance, 95; total, enrolling, 1000; term to date, boys 296, girls 256, total 552.

The school will take all of next week as vacation, during which the teachers will attend the institute. The following are on the institute programme: N. F. Smith, C. I. D. Moore, W. A. Lindsey, D. A. Baker, G. E. Smith, J. E. Cooper, E. L. Quinn and Elizabeth Witman.

The report is abroad here, unverified, that the Los Angeles Traction Company has taken in this point, and that it is to be made a part of its line to this point. Rumors are plenty, but the Pasadena folks are building.

While here C. Huntington said, if he has been correctly reported by a friend to the Outlook, that "there's no prospect of ever getting the broadwater bridge here, for Santa Monica is the best place to be had and I've the documents to prove it. Besides that, if the government don't build it I will build it myself."

Now we are among people! The electric road building and a "tribly" complex billed "Foresters' Hall" next Monday evening.

Bishop Montgomery will speak at the Catholic Church here Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

A new time-card, going into effect on the Southern Pacific tomorrow, makes no change in the time of passenger trains, but the time of freight trains.

Rev. G. H. McKay will speak at the Congregational Church tomorrow evening upon "A Saloon-keepers' Application for Church Membership and What Became of It."

Rev. T. O. Wisner, the new Presbyterian pastor, is here and will occupy the pulpit tomorrow.

## REDLANDS.

REDLANDS, Nov. 23.—(Regular Correspondence.) Ralph G. Rohrer sold 664 course tickets to the Y.M.C.A. for a course of entertainments, thereby securing the prize of \$1000.

K. Scotland, to the lady or gentleman selling the largest number of tickets. Martin Donald was a close second, he having disposed of 55 tickets. The vase is valued at \$25.

There was a good attendance at the Auditorium Friday night to hear the "Artistic Trio."

On Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Auditorium, C. A. Dorman, M.D., physician, evangelist and Y.M.C.A. personal-purity lecturer, will give the first of a series of five lectures, to be given under the auspices of the association. His subject will be, "Secret Sins of Young Men."

The officers of Co. G, Ninth Regiment, N.G.C., are recipients of invitations to attend the annual ball to be given by Co. E on Thanksgiving eve, November 27, at San Bernardino.

Capt. Hallett of the local corps of the Salvation Army, is ill with nervous prostration.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Smiley, Misses Hoppock and Miss Abbie Smiley have returned from a few days' trip to Bear Valley and San Bernardino.

William Koehler, John W. Edwards, James A. Doyle and Mr. Malores are charged with the vicinity of San Jacinto.

Charles E. French is back from a successful gunning trip to Bear Valley.

(Nogales Oasis.) Mr. Felipe Martel, the millionaire, is about to lose his franchise for public gambling in the Federal district. By the present arrangement he pays into city treasury \$20,000 per month for the privilege, which money has been used in the construction of a new penitentiary. As he is about completed, President Diaz, it is said, will annul the contract.

## FRENCH FASHIONS.

## DESIGNS FOR DINNER AND BALL COSTUMES.

Superb Flowered and Figured Velvets are Woven Either in Pompadour or Marie Antoinette Styles—Elegant Contrasting Petticoats Over Which Skirts Open.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.) PARIS, Nov. 22.—The new evening gowns borrow their inspiration from Marie Antoinette and pompadour themes. They do not copy these styles literally, which would give the reunions too much of an air of being costume balls, but they suggest them in detail.

Thus, when the bodice is draped with a fichu, this makes a Marie Antoinette gown, and when there is a square décolleté with revers running from the top of the shoulder to the point of the waist, with the skirt full at top and gathered on the hips, this is a pompadour gown. In both these old styles the skirt was close at the top and widened to the elbow, where it ended with a ruffle; but the sleeve actually being worn is for dinner gowns draped to the elbow and caught into a band with a fall of lace, velvet or half gowns shorter and formed equally of drapings, of overlapping ruffles, puffs, lace and bows.

The skirt of some gowns opens in front over a petticoat in the pompadour manner, and this is particularly to be remarked of dinner gowns. In this case there is fullest skirt, the top arranged in gathers over the hips, but the front breadth is flat. In the old style the petticoat was sometimes of contrasting material, but at present such contrast looks a little strange.

Flowered silks and satins are being very much used for these gowns, as are also plain satins, velvet, plain and flowered, is used for dinner gowns, the trimmings are lace, artificial flowers and ribbon bows. Whole cascades of bows cover the chemise front, and the pompadour manner, and these bows afford centers for placing jewels. The skirts are short and very wide.

## SUGGESTIVE MODELS.

Among the dinner gowns the following are good suggestive models: One of violet faille has the skirt faced ten inches deep with violet faille, the facing is covered with parallel rows of narrow gold braid that sink part way into the plush with very rich effect.

The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, open from the point up to the shoulders, with straight revers, over the chemise of the plush, the whole being covered with a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the back of the neck. The shoulders are from armhole to armhole. Violet is being much worn.

A black faille has the front of the skirt embroidered with each side with a garland in relief of flowers made of black mousseline de soie crusted with velvet and with a bow at the foot. The bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with revers embroidered like the skirt. The sleeves are of mousseline de soie, with two double rows of gold braid, every may be replaced by a set of jetted lace. A velvet of black ground, flowered with rosebuds, has the skirt very full and draped, the bodice is a square half-low décolleté, with the revers crossed their whole length with lines of gold braid; ribbon bows are on the chemise and a large bow is at the



## Mail Orders

Carefully, Promptly  
—and Satisfactorily  
—Filled. Send for  
—Samples.

"The best is the cheapest."

## BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

TELEPHONE 904.

239 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

## Our Aim

Is to sell the best  
—goods at the lowest  
—prices consistent  
—with quality.

## Linens

## Linens

A rare chance in the Linen Department. Just in time for Thanksgiving. If you wish to replenish your table linen closet at the smallest cost, you will do well to look carefully at the goods advertised today, for like values are rarely offered.

84-inch Bleached Table Damask, per yard,

**\$1.25 and \$1.50**

70-inch Bleached Table Damask, per yard

**87c and \$1.00**

72-inch Unbleached Table Damask, per yard

**75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25**

56-inch Unbleached Table Damask, per yard

**25c, 30c, 35c and 40c**

Five size Bleached Damask Napkins, Eight per dozen

**\$1.00 to \$5.00**

Three size Bleached Damask Napkins, Quarter per dozen

**\$1.50 to \$15.00**

Bleached Damask Table Sets, table cloth and one dozen Napkins to match, per set

**\$2.00 to \$45.00**

Hemstitched Napkins, per dozen

**\$2.00 to \$8.00**

Heavy Felt for table pads, per yard

**60c to 75c**

## New Store

## New Stocks

## New Methods

## New Prices

BUT THE SAME

## Old Reliable Firm.

Established in Los Angeles 13 Years.

Four entire floors, 160 feet deep and 60 feet wide, devoted to the Dry Goods business. Commodious passenger elevator in center of building. Handsomely furnished Parlor, supplied with the latest periodicals, writing desks, pens, ink and paper, telephone. District Messenger service and open fireplace to add cheer and warmth on cold, wintry days. These conveniences are fully appreciated by the weary shoppers and mothers. A matron is in charge of this room and the adjoining toilet rooms.

Our Cloak and Suit Department is the brightest, lightest place imaginable, where every line of the garment is perfectly reflected in the ample mirrors, and its suitability to the figure is clearly shown. Fitting and alteration rooms and the very best help obtainable are provided, thus enabling us to insure perfect fitting garments at short notice.

Our Drapery Department is by far the largest and most modern on the coast, equipped with every new device for displaying the elegant stock and showing the wonderful, new effects in draping. Visit any of our thirty departments and you will find the most complete stocks in new goods and at the lowest Eastern prices.

## Ladies' Neckwear.

We have just received a direct importation of about two hundred genuine Ostrich Feather Boas, of which we will sell at prices which are actually below the present import price, as there has been a great advance since this order was placed.

18-inch Ostrich Feather Boas at \$3, \$4, \$4.50, \$5 and..... **\$6.00**

36-inch Ostrich Feather Boas at \$9, \$10.50, \$11 and..... **\$12.50**

45-inch Ostrich Feather Boas at \$16.50, \$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25 and..... **\$30.00**

Newest collars and yokes in chiffon and satin, also ribbon and chiffon, at \$6, \$7.50 and..... **\$9.00**

Sailor Collars in plaited satin and lace, at \$2, \$2.50 and..... **\$3.00**

Dresden Ribbon Bows, beautiful effects, each \$2 and..... **\$2.75**

Muslin Embroidered Collars at \$1.25, \$1.65, \$1.75 and..... **\$2.00**

## Corset Occasion.

Best quality French Coutil C. P. Corset, regular price \$3, reduced to..... **\$2.25**

English Sateen, best Prima Donna Corset, regular price \$2.50, reduced to..... **\$1.75**

Ball Health Preserving Corset, regular price \$1.25, reduced to..... **80c**

C. B. Black Ventilating Corset, regular price \$1.25, reduced to..... **75c**

## Cloak

## Department.

With elegant garments at these prices there is no excuse for not being rightly clothed.

We are showing new Capes in exclusive styles of Alaska Seal, Electric Seal, China Seal, Labrador Seal, Persian Lamb, Krimmer, Marten, Monkey, Astrakhan, French Velour, prices from \$6 to **\$200.00**

Also

## Tailor-made Suits

Largest assortment, latest styles, extra wide skirts with Reefer Jackets, in Crepons, Boucle, Camel's hair and Serges, \$15 to **\$70.00**

## Coats and Jackets.

The very swellest, latest and noblest jackets and box coats; just arrived; on exhibition Monday; prices **\$20.00** to \$12.00 to.....

Also

Beautiful new Tan Driving Coats; prices **\$30.00** to \$15.00 to.....

## Silk Waists.

Every waist the best of its kind, beautiful effects in chiffon trimmed, rich heavy silks, velvet trimmed—street and evening shades, Persian Dresden and striped combinations—\$5.50 to **\$18.00** Alterations made free of charge by experienced hands at short notice.

## "BOLLYDICKS."

## Why the Honorable Bob Could not

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

"We are here," said the chairman of the Democratic Good Government Club of Southern New Mexico, "to ratify and mutually endorse over the momentous victory recently achieved by Democracy in New York city."

After explaining how the vicious Republican element had been annihilated and how the cause of "good government" had been advanced by the Tammany victory, he endeavored to work his hearers up to a pre-election pitch of enthusiasm, and finally called for three cheers for Tammany, "the child of Democracy," which was the party of Jefferson, Cleveland and the people. "Hip! hip! hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" he yelled; but his voice went bumping alone down the hall and out into the cold, quiet night. Instead of responding to his appeal for cheers, his audience seemed to be engaged in silent prayer. Presently the Hon. B. Campbell of Deming, who is slightly Irish in his tendencies, an Altgeld Democrat, and Road Supervisor of Grant county, broke the death-like stillness with a voice that seemed to come from the upper side. He was carrying a high-pressure of regret and some sarcasm. He said:

"Mr. Chairman (long pause) You make me sick. Understand? The circumstances do not, in my judgment, justify any such infernal hilarity as you let out of you just now. Things are altogether too dang chilly for any hooray business at the present time. The attempt you have made has about frizzed the blood in several genuine Democrats now in this room, and who you just startled into profanity with your glad voice. We will now listen to some few sentences which I have to say myself, as a wind-up to my oration. These Republican victories are not only absolutely absurd, but they are extremely ridiculous. Mr. Chairman. In winning defeat at the hands of the enemy we are what is called a howling success, but, he heaves! I can't howl any more. Roll that in your cigarette, Mr. Chairman."

"The State of New York gave Mr. Cleveland, who is the present President, as you are doubtless aware, 190,000 surplus votes a few years ago. Since that time 280,000 people have changed their mind and their vote in that State, and it is now against us. Come, now, is that why you invite us to hooray here tonight? (Pause) Huh! Massachusetts had a Democrat Governor named Russell only two or three years since. Where is he now? You'd have to rustle to find him. We've lost him. He's snowed under with votes. Connecticut was also very plentifully Democratic, sir; New Jersey has been a Democratic-majority maker since Father Time was a kid; now she is some twenty-four thousand just the other way. Are these the proper facts for us to get gay and yelp about tonight? (Pause) Haigh?"

"Mr. Pittman was the Democrat Governor in Pennsylvania but a few years ago, since which time that State has gone over two hundred thousand votes in the opposing direction. Little Delaware got to fussing, and eloped

with a Republican outfit last year, and here is Maryland just taking her first wayward step from the straight and virtuous path of the Democratic party and gone Republican about seventeen thousand more votes than was necessary to convict. Why don't you hooray at that, Mr. Chairman? (Pause) Huh! And if that don't cheer you up, man, I have some more of them. West Virginia dropped the famous Mr. Wilson at the last election and slid over into the Republican chute, and, besides that, she filed a big round Republican Senator at Washington for future reference. Two or three years ago we sent a fine, rich Senator and a whole squad of Congressmen to the general government from Ohio, and Jimmy Campbell was Governor at the time. Now that State is eighty thousand or eight hundred thousand—I don't know which, and it makes no difference—Republican. How does that please your sentiments, sir?—Eh? Now, Mr. Chairman, you are an administration Democrat and hold office, and all that; but, for the name of common sense, would you ask us to cheer because Kentucky has left the party to promise for the party of protection and pluralities? Only a few months ago we had to lariat the Republican candidate for Governor in Tennessee to prevent his taking his seat, and was anybody ever so idiotic as to predict that old Missouri would go Republican in a thousand years? Yet, by me soul, she did it in 1894. Do you remember the bold Democrat, Gov. Boies, who sat upon the gubernatorial throne in Iowa a couple of years ago? He is now out of sight under several thousand Republican votes, and we never hear of him any more. Indiana turned down the brave old Democratic objector, Holman, and went Congressionally Republican without a struggle. Illinois has a fine straight-cut Jacksonian-Democrat Governor, to be sure; but the State has gone Republican twice on two occasions, since he was elected, by a majority that which we hear of. There are those States up there above Chicago, which have all sooner or later been Democratic—they have slipped off the perch and fell into the arms of the enemy, too. Haven't we just lost Nebraska? Hip! hip! ain't that fine, now? About eight years ago Alva Adams, a good Democrat, was Governor of Colorado, now he is the only Democrat left in the State, and he is dead, poor soul! Here in New Mexico, which has gone Democratic ever since Prince was a pup, we have just elected a Republican delegate to Congress last fall; and didn't Arizona, be heavens, do the same thing, contrary to all signs, prognostications and reason? The Democrat delegate in California was scattered to the four breezes of the skies only a year ago. Is it these things that elevates your spirits so tonight, Mr. Chairman, or is it the news from Utah, which we hear into the Union because of her sterling Democracy, and which has gone Republican root and branch—horse, foot and Mormons? Your soul must be filled with joy and gladness, Mr. Chairman, and before I proceed I will pause to give you an opportunity to relieve yourself with a few administration hoorays. You understand me? heh?

"Republicans in Washington, D. C., will soon be thicker than flies in New Orleans, and what are we going to do about it?—hooray, I suppose."

"This Jeffersonian President of ours has so figured the thing out that he from now on make his appointments with the consent of a Republican Senate, and, egad, sir! he will be

obliged to ask a Republican Congress for money to run things with. Now, that's nice, ain't it?

"We whooped 'em up, and hoorayed, and got control of Congress. What did we do?—heh? The first business we did was to adopt Cesar Reed's rule, which we said was unconstitutional. Then we passed an infernal Republican tariff measure, which we said was unconstitutional and a robbery; then we demolished silver money at the request of the enemy, which everybody knows was unconstitutional—and there we are! We opposed the party in power for so many years that it got in our bones, and when we got in power we kept it up, and disjuncted ourselves. Your elegant, robust President has ruptured the great party of the people, and it is now in bad need of a truss."

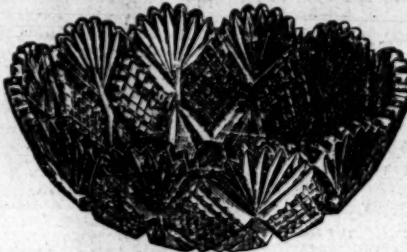
"Mr. Chairman, we have too many generals and too few privates. We have too much hell and not enough harmony. The average Democrat is too dang independent to be advised or led by any man. You understand me? They are born leaders, every mother's son of them. The result is disorganization, demoralization and impotency. The Republican submits to discipline—the lash of the slave-driver, we are pleased to call it—and there is the result? He holds the office, and we hold the bag at the pay the taxes at our own expense. Why, man, how many kinds of Democrats have we? There is the Administration Democrat, the Moogwump Democrat, the Bourbon or Whiskey Democrat, and the Tammany Democrat. There are the Hill-or-hell Democrats, who don't want an income tax. There are the Gorman Republican-Democrats who want high tariff and the income tax, too, and there is the Silver Democrat, which is the true, genuine article. The most of these different elements of our party being negative, they harmonize just about like water and oil. How many kinds of Republicans are there, my dear sir? There are first two. Those that are in office and those that are not, and they both follow their captain like grim death at Waterloo."

"In the presence of these facts, Mr. Chairman, your enthusiasm is nauseating to a man like me and several more of us, and I now move that we adjourn to Hannigan's for consultation or consolation, as the case may be." (Carried.)

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills not 25¢ a box. Book free at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Annual sales more than 2,000,000 boxes.



## Montgomery Bros.

We sell only American glass, designed by American brains, cut by American hands on American soil. No glass in the world equals it in purity, design or brilliancy; it sparkles like the finest diamonds. We have in fancy pieces almost everything the heart can wish for. We mention only a few of our leading articles, each of which can be had in several different cuttings:

Punch Bowls,  
Decanters,  
Claret Jugs,  
Finger Bowls,  
Cologne Bottles,  
Berry Bowls,  
Ice Tubs,  
Whisky Jugs,  
Salad Bowls,  
Ice Cream Trays,  
Spoon Holders,

Celery Dishes and Stands,  
Water Jugs,  
Rose Bowls,  
Fruit Bowls,  
Champagne Jugs,  
Water Bottles,  
Oil and Vinegar Bottles,  
Flower Vases,  
Nappies of all kinds,  
Sauce Bottles,  
Cream and Sugar,

Bon Bon Dishes,  
Knife Rests,  
Syrup Jugs,  
Salts and Peppers,  
Toothpick Holders,  
Pen Trays,  
Table Bells,  
Atomizers,  
Mirrors on  
Which to  
Display the Glass.

We believe we have attained to the distinction of always having the largest stock, the best goods and the lowest prices. Not spasmodically cheaper, but cheaper every day of the year, and on every article we sell cheaper, we repeat, quality considered, than any other house in our line of business. As to the rare beauty, the endless variety and the limitless quantity of the wares we sell, we have our own opinion, but we would like yours also—it will add to the distinction. You know our place of business. Our trade is well established and far-reaching. We respectfully request that you will favor us with a share of your influence and patronage. We have a handsome new catalogue for our out-of-town trade, which we will gladly mail on application.

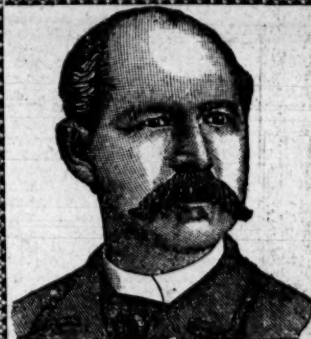
## Montgomery Bros.



For Samples of our  
Cut Glass see our window.

## Montgomery Bros.

Jewelers and Silversmiths,  
120-122 N. Spring st.  
Los Angeles.

THE CELEBRATED  
W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoes

FOR  
**\$2.50.**

To reduce our large stock of shoes we will sell our W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoes at \$2.50 and will make generous reductions on many other lines. We are still the old

Massachusetts Shoe House  
129 W. FIRST ST.

Nothing but Reliable Shoes. We are never undersold on same quality of shoes. Sale closes Saturday, November 30.

Massachusetts Shoe House  
129 W. FIRST ST.

## Cancers and Tumors

need strike no terror in the heart of any one. That is a thing of the past. They can and will positively be cured by the Eminent Cancer Specialist, Dr. Chamley, who cures them without the aid of that much dreaded knife and without pain. He says no pay until cured, an honest and manly method of assuring you of his capabilities. Send for his 63 page book of testimonials and read of the wonderful cures effected. You can consult him free of charge.

Office 211 W. First. Private Hospital  
416 W. Tenth, Los Angeles, Cal.

## 5 Headaches Cured FOR

By the Comp. Celery Powder.

THOMAS & ELLINGTON.

Agents. Cor. Temple and Spring Sts.